THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 164

••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Europe Faces 10 Years' Peace

Four-Power Pact Eases Strain

France and Italy Are Friends

Spain's Cabinet Has Resigned

U. S. Delegates Reach W. E. C.

Mishaps Delay Record Fliers

TROUBLED Europe relaxes and faces 10 years of no war. The initialing of the Mussolini four-power pact in Rome softens the aspects of most European problems by its guarantees of peace. The signing in the Palazzo Venezia by Premier Mussolini of Italy, Ambassador Graham of Britain, Ambassador de Jouvenel of France and Ambassador von Hassel of Germany is made an imposing occasion. A huge crowd gathers under the windows and cheers. Previously, Mussolini, in the Senate, had made a stirring address, carried out over the radio. He expresses sentiments which are cheered by Rome and most of Europe. Mussolini having proposed the pact, primary honors go to him—For the first time Italy leads the great European powers in a historic step.

¶ Premier Mussolini admits that the four-power pact sets up a kind of hierarchy, but says fairness is assured by the membership of all four in the League Council. He pays a tribute to France's fine example in collaboration and says all Italo-French problems assume a totally new appearance now and their solution becomes much easier—which statements instantly arouse a new friendliness in France. Mussolini declares the treaty invites the collaboration of all powers and first of all of the United States. His reference to America is very definite—"Without its valid contribution we can do nothing."

¶ Europe anticipates swift settling of the long-standing naval dispute between France and Italy as one immediate pact outcome. Both sides are now in a mood to come to an agreement on naval parity and hope is expressed that with this point adjusted, both will sign the London naval agreement. Berlin expresses relief and new hope. It welcomes the banning of war so it can give more energy to its domestic problems. Paris sees British, American, and French Disarmament Conference delegates agree on fundamentals for an arms convention. Rome and Berlin will now be consulted and an understood basis reached to clear the atmosphere for the World Economic Conference. Thus Europe sees accords displace discords. Obviously a happier day dawns—Ten years of peace is a lot when, ten weeks ago, no peace was expected.

¶ Spain sees Premier Azana and the full Cabinet resign. The action is taken because Azana regards as lack of confidence President Zamora's announced intention of consulting leaders of the Republican parties before approving the proposed reshuffling of the government. A new Cabinet is expected to be chosen from the same parties represented in the old, but the difficulties produced by the new Religious Orders law influence the situation. Roman Catholic Church adherents bring powerful pressure upon the President—A great social overturn is having the customary accompaniments.

¶ Secretary of State Hull and the American delegates and experts to the World Economic Conference land at Plymouth and hasten on to London. During the voyage an unusual collection of men works into something of a unity. The policy adopted is to avoid any hard and fast program and to listen to rather than advance tangible proposals. In the stabilization of the currencies issue the delegation will be guided largely from Washington. A tariff truce during the conference is desired, with the hope that a horizontal cut of 10 per cent may follow. The plan is to favor admitting silver as one-fifth backing for chief world currencies. The delegation is prepared for hard work—The negotiations are regarded as involving severe tests.

¶ American delegates sit for the first time in the International Labor Conference meeting at Geneva. Subjects to be considered are the 40-hour week, unemployment, insurance for old age, widows and orphans, and abolition of employment agencies' fees. The large attendance and evident earnestness indicate how vitally labor problems touch all countries—Tariffs that keep competing work products out can't keep worker happiness in.

¶ Siberia gets an unexpected thrill when Jimmie Mattern, round-the-world flier, is forced down near Prokopievsk by his motor, losing precious hours. At Croydon Airport, England, Capt. James A. Mollison and his flying wife crash as they are speeding down the runway for the take-off on the flight from London to New York to Baghdad, fliers not hurt—But all three of these record-holders have shown that nothing can keep a good aviator down.

Mitchell Salary Raised by $100,000 But Loan Unpaid

Banker Pressed Hard by Prosecutor on Charges of Tax Evasion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, one-time chairman of the National City Bank, had his salary increased from $100,000 to $200,000 in 1931, but did not pay back any of the money he borrowed in 1929—a debt amounting to $666,666.67—it was brought out by the United States Attorney, Mr. George Z. Medalie, in the trial of the banker for income tax evasion before Judge Henry W. Goddard in the Federal Court here today.

During his cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Medalie pressed him hard on his failure to repay any of this debt charged against his account by National City Company as an overpayment from the management fund in 1929 and his alleged lack of knowledge that the 8500 shares of Anaconda Copper Mining Company stock he bought in May, 1930, was the same block which he had sold to Mr. W. D. Thornton less than five months before.

Judge Goddard sustained the prosecutor's questions repeatedly against vigorous objections from Mr. Max D. Steuer, defense counsel, who fought to keep from the jury details of payments Mr. Mitchell received from the National City Company and National City Bank, and the manner in which the alleged indebtedness to the management fund was disposed of in the case of other officers of the institution.

Referring to the payments to Mr. Mitchell and other officers from the management fund on July 1, 1929, which were recharged against them in December because the fund failed to show any profit for the year, Mr. Medalie asked:

"Did you ever discuss repayment of those funds in any other way?"

"No," replied the witness.

"Was your salary increased by the National City Company after that?"

"Yes."

"It was increased in 1931 by how much?"

After reflecting for a couple of minutes as though he were not quite sure of the figures, the banker replied: "From $25,000—I think it was increased to $75 000."

"At the same time, was your salary increased by the National City Bank?"

"It was increased from $75,000"—another pause as though he were computing the figures—"to I think it was $125,000."

"That is, the combined figure totaled $200,000?"

"Yes, sir."

"Prior to that, it had been $100,000?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you turn over any part of your salary in payment of the debt?"

"I did not."

Diplomas Recognize Parents Graduating All Their Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Over in Polk County—one of the counties among the hills of East Tennessee—they've started giving diplomas to parents.

At the annual graduation exercises, fathers and mothers in 23 families followed boys and girls in caps and gowns in walking up to receive diplomas from the principal, Mr. J. L. Brewer.

The diplomas to the parents are called recognition diplomas. They are for parents who have graduated all their children in Polk County High School, at Benton. An average of three graduates to each of these families is the record.

These recognition diplomas are an outgrowth of the school's guidance program, a feature of which is the Family Every Member Success Organizations. There are 183 in Polk County High School, with a total membership of 1119.

Meetings are held at the call of the chairman and not set times. The father, mother, brothers and sisters are on the program. They discuss family finance, reputation, character, keeping children successful in their school work until they have graduated, and other topics. In a single evening 103 meetings have been held.

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Things Present

If you haven't done your housecleaning yet, by all means read "Reciprocity" on the Editorial page. Perhaps you will be a better judge of trash and treasure.

The mere fact that the world had revolved around the sun 81 times was no reason a beloved children's poet should lose her brilliance. Read "Laura E. Richards Comes Back" on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

Every youngster will want to make plaster models from real flowers. Full directions in "The Craft Shop" on the Young Folks' page.

And Things to Come

Look for the fifth article in "Your New England Caravan" tomorrow.

Friday brings the following scheduled features: Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Roosevelt Renews Strong Stand Against Pro-Veterans Measure

Mail and Telegrams From Public Back Him in Fight to Keep Connally Amendment From Blocking Economy Program to Lower Taxes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—In a formal statement President Roosevelt today presented to the Steering Committee of the House and to the nation his complete views on the veterans' controversy. Though willing to meet many of the demands of Congress in the case of individual injustices to ex-soldiers where shown to exist, the statement presented the President as firm in his decision not to compromise the basic issue at stake, of retaining discretion as to pension reductions in the executive, and of supporting the balanced federal budget.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was given out at the White House around 1 p. m. It was prepared early this morning and was ready for the group of Congressmen representing the Steering Committee which came down from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion at noon. Prior to the meeting, Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of Tennessee, majority leader, declared that he was optimistic over a quick solution of the problem. "Wonderful progress," had been made, he declared, and the President had offered concessions which might win over a majority, to his point of view.

Even with the President's statement, however, doubt still existed as to how the battle would turn out.

Many Congressmen are prepared to go the limit in granting advantages to the veterans, and will be stopped only by a Presidential veto Although Mr. Roosevelt did not specifically mention that he would veto the independent office appropriations bill if the $170,000,000 Connally amendment dealing with veterans is not stricken out, there was a clear presumption from his statement today, and from earlier informal conferences with the press that he would not accept the bill.

In the event of a presidential veto, the consensus here is that there would be a tremendous popular rally to the Chief Executive that would sweep the resistance of the insurgents of Congress away with it. Indeed, it is said in many quarters that the congressmen who are putting themselves at the head of the pro-veteran agitation now would be satisfied to call off their campaign if they could get such a veto. They could return home and face the veterans', lobby in their own district with the argument that they had done everything they could for the "boys," but that they had eventually to yield to the force of White House negative and the tremendous popular response which it evoked.

If Washington newspaper corre-

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Rush of Control Measure Through Senate Proposed

Roosevelt Leaders Plan to Spur Congress on to Finish June 10

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—Democratic leaders in the Senate today set about the hazardous task of forcing the National Industrial Control Bill through to final passage before adjournment tonight. In seeking such speedy action they run great risks of dangerous amendments to the bill, but consider its disposition today as necessary, both to the Roosevelt program and to the fate of the bill itself.

With indications from the White House that the President will force an adjournment of the Congress this Saturday night, supporters of the bill point out that their only chance to secure its passage is to get it in to the conference stage by tomorrow morning. If they can get it through in satisfactory form it will be signed and become law. If Republicans succeed in their amendments, it unquestionably will be vetoed.

Intense Opposition

The intense opposition which split party lines asunder and shook the very rock-ribbed traditions of the Senate during yesterday's opening debate on the bill made even the most skilled political observers unwilling to predict the outcome. Democratic leaders were confident they would be able to pilot the measure, which represents the climax to all of President Roosevelt's emergency program, through substantially unchanged.

Later Senator Bennett Clark (D.) of Missouri, will offer an amendment striking out the whole industrial section which would set up federal control over private industry. This is the heart of the bill and without it would scarce be worth passing.

If the leadership can surmount this obstacle the successful completion of the bill is assured. Republicans intend also to make a fight for substitution of the sales tax for the capital stock and dividend tax now incorporated. It is not likely they will succeed, but if they do it will be quite acceptable to the Administration, which is unconcerned over the method of taxation provided it will raise the necessary $220,000,000 needed to pay carrying charges on the public works bond issue.

Out Before World Parley

It became increasingly clear today that for reasons of foreign and domestic policy Mr. Roosevelt wants Congress out of the way before the World Economic Conference opens next week. On Monday, it was pointed out, the economic conference begins, while a week from today the next payment on the war debts falls due.

Mr. Roosevelt took three preliminary moves to speed up action, and subsequent developments in the Senate and the House were watched with deepest interest. In the first place, an effort was made to untangle the snarl over veterans' compensation, and offers of considerable concessions from the White House were held out to the insurgents, who demand greater liberality for the former soldiers.

The second move was a decision by Administration leaders in the Senate to force a vote on the Industrial Control Bill and to have the upper chamber sit until midnight tonight, if necessary, in the process. It was generally hoped that the far-reaching matter could be disposed of some time during the day.

As a third effort Mr. Roosevelt let it be known that if Congress would speed up its work and bring it to an early end he would withhold a request that he be empowered to make changes in existing tariff schedules.

Root in Command Of Drys in Rally For Prohibition

Massachusetts Forces Begin Last Drive to Elect Anti-Repeal Delegates

The Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, chairman of the "Against Repeal Campaign Committee," came back to Massachusetts today to lead its dry forces in a final stand before the electorate goes to the polls next Tuesday to choose between delegates to a state constitutional convention pledged to support the Eighteenth Amendment and those for repeal.

Mr. Root, former executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, has been supplying the Congregational Churches in Barton and West Glover, Vt. He will remain here until the present battle has been decided June 13 and will then return to take up a summer pastorate at Westmore, Vt.

Mr. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-

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American Envoys To Await Offers At London Parley

Delegation of Varied Type in Evident Agreement on Lower Tariffs

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH AMERICAN DELEGATION DEBARKING AT PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 8—Under the banner of "wait and see" a heterogeneous American delegation to the World Economic Conference landed here today and turned immediately toward London for what it apprehends will be one of the most difficult test negotiations of recent times.

Only American Embassy officials greeted Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as he renewed the precedent thrice set by Mr. Henry L. Stimson to carry one stage further what is coming to be the diplomatic commonplace of a visit of the highest American Cabinet members to Europe. Last night at Cobh, local Irish authorities outdid themselves in greeting an American Secretary of State in Gaelic waters.

But Mr. Hull and his fellow delegates had little time for fuss and feathers as they started intently for London. There has been but meager opportunity for the delegation to shake down into a unified whole on shipboard. At least two members were not present and the experts had hardly made one another's acquaintance. The real work is still ahead in the preliminary days in London.

Main Lines of Policy

Contacts with the delegation during the voyage, however, have revealed guiding lines of American policy as it stands on the eve of the conference. They are:

First, the delegation has eschewed hard and fast programs of proposals and will wait for other nations, presumably Britain, to make tangible suggestions.

Second, the vast problem of stabilization of currencies is being for the present left to central banks with not a single full-fledged monetary expert on the American delegation. But London and Washington are expected busily to interchange views on this problem with Prof. O. M. W. Sprague guiding President Roosevelt's policy in Washington. The question may emerge upon the London stage in act two.

Third, in the tariff field the delegation has its definite test ideas. These embrace extension of the tariff truce for duration of the conference, general declaration of agreement to reverse the gears on tariffs, and possibly, if highest hopes are realized, a horizontal 10 per cent cut in tariffs or other obstacles. To supplement this program, the delegation is eager to begin negotiation of bilateral and multilateral agree-

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American League of Nations Put Forward by El Salvador

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—A league of nations made up of the Caribbean, Central and South American countries and the United States is reported to have been suggested by the Republic of El Salvador. This Central American nation, according to cabled dispatches, considers that Pan-American problems can be more efficiently handled by an agency of American origin than through the League of Nations that convenes in Geneva.

What program El Salvador has to offer is not known to official Washington; however, it is generally considered here as "most probable" that a set-up similar to a league plan suggested in 1920 by the late Uruguyan President, Dr. Baltasar Brum, is under deliberation. And it is further believed that the Pan American Union may be suggested as a suitable hook upon which to hang the league idea.

When Dr. Brum first conceived his idea of an American league he based his conception upon the fact that the Council of the League of Nations had been framed by delegates of the great powers to the exclusion of the Latin-American republics. He considered that the southern countries should form an organization powerful enough to look after the interests of the nations in the Western Hemisphere. He believed that an American league could occupy itself not alone with conflicts against extra-continental nations, but with the problems arising among associate members.

Equality in Membership

After months of serious study Dr. Brum drew up the following conclusions:

1. All American countries will consider as a direct offense anything that might be inflicted by extra-continental nations on the rights of league members.

2. An American league should be formed on the basis of absolute equality of all associate nations and without prejudices to the world League of Nations.

3. All controversies of any nature whatsoever which for any reason might arise among the American republics shall be submitted to an American league when these cannot be solved directly by friendly mediation.

4. Any American nation having controversy with the world League of Nations may ask for the co-operation of associate members of an American league.

Since its inception the Pan American Union has proceeded on the assumption that instead of seeking to impose peace or to act as an in-

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World Power House Envisaged

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—In order to obtain all the electric energy the world needs, will it be sufficient to put into the earth cables at appropriate places? Will the collection of such light and power be virtually gratuitous?

So suggests the eminent savant, Prof. G. Lakhovsky, in a French volume which has attracted the greatest attention. His theories, for which he puts forward proofs, may revolutionize industry.

Chiefly he contends—to express the matter simply—that the various layers of which the material of the earth's surface is composed may be properly compared to the elements of a huge electric battery. It follows that if these forces could be captured there would be a formidable current sufficient to illuminate and heat towns, drive machinery, propel trains, and generally to perform a hundred useful services.

Professor Lakhovsky refers to the fact that in many places sources of warm water have been discovered. These hot springs coming from the depths of the earth are insufficiently explained at present. They are not necessarily particularly deep. Sometimes they are merely 20 or 30 yards under ground; while oil wells and cold springs may be hundreds of yards below the surface.

The electrical hypothesis is held to be supported by the ionization of the atmosphere in the neighborhood of these warm springs. When the Simplon tunnel was being pierced various hot springs jetted forth and it was remarked that there was in the galleries an intense ionization.

It was explained that these phenomena were caused by the radioactivity of the rocks: but it would now seem that the presence of radioactive minerals is far too insignificant to account for the many thousands of calories which would be required to heat the underground sources.

The Lakhovsky theory is that the water must pass between two formations of earth of different polarities. They are, as it were, the terminals of the electric current—electrodes which set up a current of considerable strength. The ionization of the atmosphere is similarly accounted for.

The practical consequences of these suggestions, which appear to be in conformity with the facts, are said to be of the highest importance. It is asserted that it should not be difficult to avail oneself of the electrical energy assumed to be in the earth.

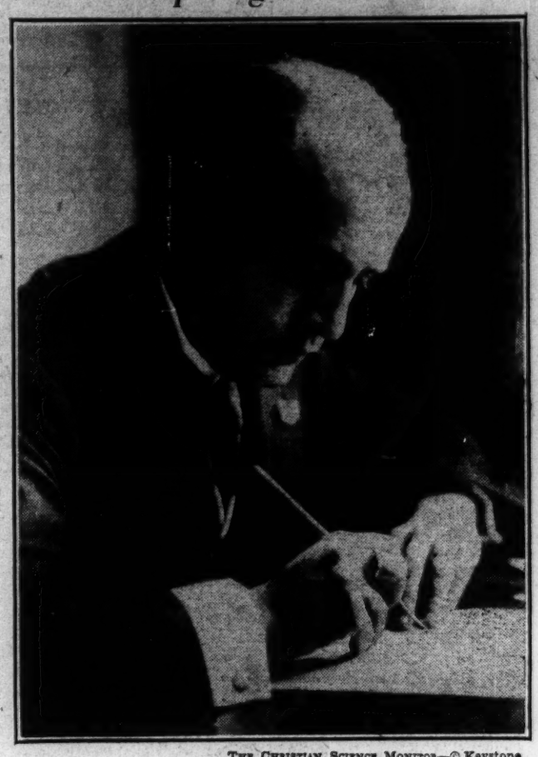
What happens to subterranean sources has no relation to depth. It may occur at no matter what level, provided the conditions of polarity are fulfilled. The chief thing is therefore to find points of polarity presenting the maximum of difference.

Thereafter, if the calculations are correct, it would be easy to introduce into the earth cables which will join up the electrodes of the natural battery.

The author, indeed, is at work on an apparatus which will detect and register terrestrial radiations; and with the apparatus it should be possible to discover the most favorable points at which may be collected the electrical energy.

In France, interest in the possibilities is not confined to savants. It is shown in industrial and in more popular circles. If Professor Lakhovsky is right, the generation of electricity is already accomplished for us on a vast scale, and it merely remains for us to enlist it in our service.

Europe Signs His Pact



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BENITO MUSSOLINI
Premier of Italy

Whole Spanish Cabinet Resigns; Feels Pressure on Church Issue

Religious Orders Law Likely to Be Held Up Pending New Régime—Ministers Little Concerned Over Threat of Excommunication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, June 8—The Cabinet of Premier Manuel Azana has resigned.

The decision comes as a sequel to President Zamora's announcement of his intention of consulting the leader of Republican parties before approving the proposed reshuffling of the Government. The Premier regards this as a sign of lack of confidence and is presenting the resignation of the whole Cabinet. The Religious Orders Act, which has given rise to so much opposition from the Roman Catholic Church, including Pope Pius XI himself, is expected to be held in abeyance pending formation of a new cabinet which many expect will be chosen from the same parties as the present ministry.

At the same time great pressure has been brought to bear on President Zamora from all sides on the church question and this may influence the situation. One of the reasons for Premier Azana's resignation was the strong attack recently made upon the Premier personally and his Ministers by the Radical Socialists. It has been obvious for some time that a critical situation was approaching in the Cortes, and that at any time the Government might have found itself faced by being in a considerable minority in the House.

Undismayed by Pastoral Letter

Discontent with the Azana Government has been widespread. It is charged that the republic so far has done nothing constructive.

Meanwhile, apart from its effect on the political situation, the Spanish ministers are undismayed at the threat of excommunication aimed at them in the papal encyclical and the bishops' pastoral letter on account of the Religious Orders Act which passed the Cortes last month and received President Zamora's sanction June 2.

The Monitor's inquiries tend to show that President Zamora himself is the only individual holding high office who is seriously concerned over the bishops' declaration of the conditional excommunication of those responsible for the new law. The President is a practicing Roman Catholic.

He resigned the Premiership in 1931 because he disapproved of the Cabinet's insistence on Article 26 of the Constitution which defines the action to be taken regarding Roman Catholic religious orders. It is known that when President Zamora signed the bill which deprives religious or-

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Mattern Completes Repairs for Dash To Siberian Coast

MOSCOW, June 8 (AP) — Jimmy Mattern was ready to resume his race around the world today after completing repairs to his plane, damaged when motor trouble forced the American flier to earth near Prokopievsk, Siberia.

This report was given the Associated Press by the manager of the telegraph station at Belovo, a workers' settlement where Mattern made a forced landing at 10 a. m., Moscow time (2 a. m. eastern standard time) Wednesday.

The Texan was unhurt, the manager said, but the tail of his Century of Progress had been broken in the landing and his hopes of breaking the world-circuit-flight record were dimmed by the mishap.

He planned to continue his flight after communicating with Moscow by telephone today, it was said.

Flying Couple in Crash At Take-Off; Both Unhurt

CROYDON AIRPORT, England, June 8 (AP)—Capt. James A. Mollison and his flying wife crashed in their airplane today at the take-off for a flight to New York, whence they planned to fly to Baghdad and then back to England. Neither of the fliers was hurt.

The machine had run about 30 yards when it apparently struck a depression in the field. Its landing gear was torn away, the nose was dented, both propellers were curled up, the lower left wing was broken, and both right wings were crumpled. It turned a complete circle but did not overturn.

Ancient Clock Resumes Work on Own Hook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McDONOUGH, Ga.—The vagaries of an historic clock in the Fouche family here have all the local gentry puzzled and amused. The clock, 140 years old, runs only when it pleases. During the reconstruction days in the South, the clock remained silent, but suddenly in 1870 it began to tick and it chimes cheerfully proclaimed a new order and a new hope.

After long intervals of silence and activity since that date, the clock settled into what seemed to be permanent muteness. But recently it began ticking and chiming as merrily as ever, for reasons unknown, and now it is drawing curious visitors from far and near.

Pact of Powers Improves Hope Of Arms Cuts

Progress Made at Paris in Gaining Support of British Plan

Advance in Security

French Press Puts Emphasis on Mussolini's Offer of Rapprochement

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 8—In a political atmosphere distinctly improved by conclusion of the four-power pact, promising a 10-year peace to troubled Europe, the bases of the disarmament convention were quietly laid here today in Anglo-French-American conversations.

M. Edouard Daladier and M. Joseph Paul-Boncour of France, Capt. R. A. Eden and Lord Londonderry of Britain, and Mr. Norman H. Davis and Mr. Allen Dulles, his technical assistant, of the United States, conferred all day at the Quai d'Orsay. Although officially described as an informal exchange of views, the conversations were actually the culmination of the work of the Disarmament Conference. While no official decisions were announced, each of the governments finally stated its real position and how far it will go in the limitation and reduction of armaments.

The Monitor understands on the highest authority that the basis for a satisfactory accord is believed to exist by the American delegates. The results obtained in today's parleys will serve as foundation for further similar negotiations with Germany and Italy soon, so as to be able to reach virtual agreement before the second reading at Geneva of the British disarmament plan next month.

Sanctions Against Aggressor

British and American delegates are understood to have emphasized to M. Daladier and M. Paul-Boncour the extent to which France's demands for security are being progressively fulfilled. The four-power pact is known to be considered an important element of security by both the Americans and the British, not only because it aims to preserve peace over a long period of years, but because the British have consented therein to reaffirm the efficacy of Article 16 of the League Covenant, which provides for sanctions against an aggressor.

In France less direct importance is attributed to the four-power pact, but it is generally agreed that it will have happy indirect effect through promoting collaboration between the principal powers. Special significance is attached here to Premier Benito Mussolini's declaration in the Italian Senate yesterday to the effect that the pact opens the way to Franco-Italian rapprochement. The press today is unanimous in expressing pleasure at this friendly gesture and a willingness to respond.

American Support Welcomed

Likewise American support at Geneva of the French thesis of arms control is appreciated here, though some disappointment is voiced in the press that the French plan for abolition of private manufacture of armaments was not held up.

In general, however, it is believed that the French today gave the British and Americans to understand that if control can be set up which after a brief period of trial proves effective, and if Germany finally agrees to abolition of the Reichswehr and unification of its effectives, then France is ready to make the concessions which the British plan requires of it in the realm of reduction of matériel, particularly big tanks, heavy artillery and bombing planes.

Franco-Italian Issues Opened for Settlement By Mussolini's Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, June 8—A new attempt to solve outstanding Franco-Italian problems is expected to be one of the first outcomes of the pact of Rome guaranteeing 10 years of peace to Europe, which was initialed by Premier Benito Mussolini, and the Ambassadors of England, France and Germany here last night.

The agreement is also expected to mean renewed effort by the four great western powers of Europe in close cooperation with the United States to bring the Disarmament Conference to a rapid and satisfactory conclusion and liquidate questions dividing France and Germany.

Meanwhile Rome rejoices that the European situation, which was so threatening a few weeks ago, has suddenly calmed, thus enabling the World Economic Conference to open next week under the best auspices.

Initialing of the pact was done in Premier Mussolini's room in the Palazzo Venezia. At the same time a protocol was signed recording that the pact had been initialed "ne varietur," so no further alterations are permissible, an agreeing that the governments should proceed as soon as possible with the formalities of signature.

With Signor Mussolini's speech to the Senate the long-drawn-out negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion, an achievement described here as the most important contribution to the cause of peace yet made by the Italian Premier.

The pact, he declared, is not directed against anybody. "It does

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Coal Importers Win First Move In Tax Contest

United States Customs Court Decides Impost of 10 Cents Is Illegal

Is a treaty with a foreign nation more legal than an act of Congress? Uncle Sam says no and is prepared to carry his contention to the United States Supreme Court. Coal importers say yes, and have already won the first legal skirmish, held before the United States Customs Court at New York.

The issue is whether the Revenue Act of 1932, providing for a tax of 10 cents per hundred weight on imported coal, is legal in view of commercial treaties with England and Germany. Both these nations ship quanties of anthracite, coke, and briquettes to the United States, mostly to New England ports and New York.

From June 21, 1932, when the Revenue Act became effective, to date, imports of anthracite at the Massachusetts Customs District, include approximately 158,000 tons from the United Kingdom, 55,000 tons from Germany and other fuels, including 34,000 tons of coke from the United Kingdom, 28,000 tons from Germany and 32,000 tons briquettes from Germany. Customs officials have collected about $680,000 in duties on these imports, the greater portion of which was collected on United Kingdom fuels.

Officials of the George E. Warren Corporation, one of the largest importers of coal, and the Domestic Fuel Corporation also heavy importers, maintain that the tax is in violation of the most-favored-nations' treaty of 1915 with England, and of 1923 with Germany. The Revenue Act of 1932 imposes the tax on coal coming from countries to which less coal is exported from the United States than is imported therefrom.

These commercial treaties, particularly the one with Germany, are said to be similar to the agreements that are under consideration by the Roosevelt Administration, for negotiating reciprocal agreements on tariffs. If final disposition of the case supports the coal men's contention, and the treaty is held to take precedence over the Revenue Act of 1932, all duties collected on these fuels will be refunded by the Government and the way will be made clearer for the Administration to lower trade barriers, it is pointed out.

Test cases were submitted to the United States Customs Court and Judge Walter H. Evans' ruling voided the tax in coal imports from England and Germany. Federal officials say the case will be carried to the Court of Customs Appeals and possibly to the Supreme Court.

Importers Withdraw Goods From Warehouses

Overseas merchandise stored in bonded warehouses in Boston was withdrawn for consumption during the month of May to the extent of $1,226,093 in value of the goods, or nearly four times the amount withdrawn in May of last year, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. A year ago the withdrawals were valued at $362,303 in May.

Customs officials say that the current withdrawals are considered a genuine barometer of the increase in business, as importers are not withdrawing merchandise and paying duty on it unless they have a market for it. The goods withdrawn include heavy quantities of wool, cotton, sugar and raw materials in general.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

TO USERS OF GELATINE

Manufacturers of edible and technical gelatines. Sold in bulk only.

MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GELATINE CO.
141 E. Illinois St. Chicago, Ill. (Est. 1868)
222 Front St. New York

Connecticut Enacts Economy Measures

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8 (AP)—The Connecticut General Assembly ended its 1933 session yesterday after enacting laws covering relief, economy, beer control and minimum wages. The session began in January.

Although it passed a bill providing for minimum wages for women and children in industry, the Legislature, in the closing hours, rejected an unemployment insurance measure. It also liberalized the State's liquor control law, to allow hotels and restaurants to serve legal beer without meals and to permit drug stores to sell the brew in one-quart package lots.

The Legislature established a relief commission and placed a state guarantee on municipal bond issues for relief funds. It reduced salaries of state officials and employees as an economy measure, and passed new bank legislation which would permit limited branch banking.

Tonight at the Pops

Request Night

"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
"William Tell," Overture ..... Rossini
"Kammenoi Ostrow" ..... Rubinstein
"Soviet Iron Foundry" ..... Mossoloff
Largo ..... Handel
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
J. M. Sanroma
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Wintergreen for President" ..... Gershwin

Boston Art Notes

Junior Art Exhibit

Curious and amusing and perplexing is the current exhibition at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls. It is entitled "Junior Art Exhibit." Some contributions come from young artists of this vicinity, others from New York and the middle West.

The inordinate unevenness of the display is one source of amusement. Some of the performers work in the ingenuous manner of children, fancy free, unrestrained in use of color, playful in subject. The spontaneity characteristic of juvenile work is always refreshing; awkwardness, want of due proportion, unmitigated use of the palette lend a certain piquancy to the works of immature painters. Often the loss of these qualities during years of schooling means the loss of everything the young artist may have to offer. Contributions from Barbara Peterson include an "Orange Tiger," "Alice and a Strange Beast" and a circus subject. Another young artist portrays cats, another an octopus. Animals are favorite subjects, and children never fail to humanize them.

As marked contrast, there is the work of a youthful performer who has studied diligently at an art school. No greater variation could be found. Here the young woman works with the most careful measures and calculations, as though she were making architectural diagrams; there is literalness and complete responsibility for authentic detail. Every mark of childish caprice and inventiveness has disappeared; the age of reason replaces the age of free fantasy.

Another contributor, Lucy Lee, is amazing in her depiction of Pennsylvania Station, a swimming pool, Filene's basement, Coney Island. She has an enviable technical ability for cramming innumerable subjects into her small illustrative drawings, and for noting the characterizing details. Satire runs throughout these sketches, which have a splendid clarity and leave the onlooker with an unmistakable image of the subject. Miss Lee is a junior in age only; she has mastered many devices which are rarely attained even by professional performers. The gift for illustration is found not infrequently in work by young people, but mostly they are content to "rough it" so far as proper composing and coördination are concerned.

D. A.

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, Reading, 8.

Boston University senior week: College of liberal arts, presentation of class play, "Holiday," by Philip Barry, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8; college of practical arts and letters, class night, at college; 8; school of medicine, class night and faculty reception, Evans Auditorium, 80 East Concord Street, 8.

Advertising Club of Boston: Annual election party and installation of officers. German supper, and entertainment, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Annual field day, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Belmont Spring Country Club, all evening.

Water pageant, benefit New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children, floats showing scenes from operettas, Crystal Lake, Newton Highlands, tonight and tomorrow, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Boston University senior week: School of religious education and social service, exhibit of books and pamphlets on religious education and social service, library of school, 20 Mt. Vernon Street, 4 to 6.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "Trees of Olmstead Park," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 11 and 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Italian paintings, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

June festival, benefit Cambridge Y. W. C. A., presentation of three Greek dramadances by Noyes Group of Boston and New York, at Elmwood, birthplace of James Russell Lowell, Elmwood Avenue Cambridge, 4:30 and 7:30.

Observance of annual Derby Day by Derby Academy, Hingham: Presentation of pageants by upper and lower school scholars, Derby Field, 10:30; exercises, annual Derby lecture by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, New North Church, 2.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Loew's Orpheum—"Peg o' My Heart."

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Brueghel; Constable Lucas, fifteenth century illustrated books. "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court, the Fenway)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardinar.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Treasure Room, exhibition of books, June 5 to 12; Exhibition Room, display of Printing for Commerce and books, June 5-25.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of oil paintings by Grace M. Gran. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of flowers, landscapes and mushrooms in pastel and water color by Eliza B. Blackford, June 5-16.

Scherven Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions; Japanese color prints, including productions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Kokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones, sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General summer exhibitions.

For further information see Monday's Monitor

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy, possibly followed by showers in afternoon or night; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly warmer on coast tonight.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly followed by local thundershowers Friday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature.

Other New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly followed by local thundershowers Friday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest and west winds over south portion and moderate southwest shifting to north over north portion, and partly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	80	Montreal	68	80
Bismarck	52	76	Nantucket	64	64
Boston	67	73	New Orleans	78	92
Buffalo	68	80	New York	74	90
Calgary	42	62	Norfolk, Va.	74	90
Charleston	78	84	North Platte	56	84
Chicago	78	100	Philadelphia	72	90
Cincinnati	82	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	66	90
Denver	54	72	Pittsburgh	74	90
Eastport, Me.	52	62	Portland, Me.	58	62
Hatteras	76	84	Raleigh	72	92
Honolulu, T.H.	—	76	St. Louis	78	96
7 p.m. June 7	74		St. Paul	70	88
Helena, Mont.	46	66	Salt Lake City	64	74
Huron, S. D.	58	90	San Francisco	50	60
Jacksonville	80	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	52	68
Kansas City	76	94	Seattle	48	60
Key West	76	88	Tampa	80	94
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	72	92
Memphis	78	92	Wichita, Kan.	68	94
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	54	64

A—8 a. m. June 8.
B—Maximum June 7.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:14 a. m. and 12:54 p. m.
Height of tides 11.6 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.

Floral Show Opens In Blaze of Color

The distinctive beauties of irises, rhododendrons and azaleas combined to make the joint flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the American Iris Society particularly successful on its opening day yesterday. The show continues today until 9 p. m. at Horticultural Hall.

Mr. T. F. Donahue won two silver medals in the American Iris Society class, one for the most points in special classes, and another for 23 varieties. A silver cup donated by Mr. Donahue for the best exhibit in amateur classes was won by Mrs. E. S. Webster. Mr. W. J. McKee won a silver medal for 40 varieties of iris.

Features of the show include a beautiful collection of orchids, several complete gardens, and bouquets of colorful annuals and perennials. In the orchid exhibits, Mr. Edwin S. Webster of Chestnut Hill won two first prizes, while in the complete garden class the Cherry Hill Nurseries won the gold medal. A collection of beautiful shrubs, shown by the Arnold Arboretum, is attracting considerable attention.

New England Forestry Corps Fully Mobilized

That the First Corps Area army command, embracing the six New England States, has successfully mobilized its quota for President Roosevelt's reforestation corps was indicated in reports received from the post commanders, Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, Commanding General, said today

At the five army posts 7289 youths are now mobilized in the New England area undergoing conditioning for their work, while 8675 are at the scene of conservation projects in the six states.

It was announced that regional managers of the Veterans' Administration in the six states have been invited to confer at corps area headquarters here tomorrow morning to complete plans for the enrollment of nearly 1700 New England war veterans, now unemployed, in the conservation corps. They will for a part of the 25,000 total of special reforestation corps that the President has authorized throughout the country.

Club Sells 200 Manuscripts

The Manuscript Club of Boston held its annual dinner June 6 at the Hotel Westminster. Guests of honor included Mrs. A. W. Wright, Mrs. Roger Conant Hatch, and Mrs. Dallas Lore Sharp. A gathering of about 35 members was presided over by Mrs. C. Antoinette Wood. The sale of more than 200 manuscripts by club members was announced as an encouraging sign, considering the poor condition of the market during the past year.

Legislature Stays Until Bill Passes, Gov. Ely Declares

Taxation Fails to Satisfy Because It Puts Levy on Real Estate

The fight between the State Legislature and Gov. Joseph B. Ely over the $30,000,000 borrowing bill has reached the stage where Governor Ely says he will not prorogue the current session of the Legislature until its members have given him a taxation bill that will be acceptable to him. The pending measure designed to provide relief for cities and towns harassed by mounting public welfare expenditures does not meet with the full approval of the Governor.

Governor Ely's objection to the bill is that it fails to provide adequate relief for the present high level of taxes imposed on real estate, and that it also fails to provide revenue to offset the aggregate funds that would be made available for distribution.

The pending bill which has been engrossed by the House will be given a public hearing Monday morning before the Senate's Committee on Ways and Means before it will be officially considered by the Senate.

The present minimum wage law, which at present penalizes employers violating its provisions by publication of their non-compliance in newspapers, would be given teeth by a bill admitted yesterday afternoon by the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives.

The bill would provide for a fine of between $50 and $200 or for imprisonment of between 10 and 90 days or both for employers who continued to violate the minimum wage law over a nine-months period following their advertisement.

Commenting on the proposal Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, said action by this year's General Court was made necessary by mandatory minimum wage laws in New York, New Jersey and New Hampshire. The Speaker said it was intended to keep Massachusetts from becoming a "dumping ground" for neighboring states, to protect women and minors and safeguard the manufacturer who is trying to conduct his business honorably.

Mr. Sidney Williams, representative from Wellesley yesterday voiced his opposition to the unemployment insurance legislation before the House Ways and Means Committee. He took the position that enactment of the proposed measure would be detrimental to business interests. The committee took the matter under advisement.

Governor Ely called on the Legislature yesterday to authorize the Public Utilities Commission to join with other states to regulate rates in interstate transmission of electricity and gas. A hearing on the report was held at 10:30 this morning by the legislative committee on power and light.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted an amendment recommended by Governor Ely to include Suffolk County in a bill reducing from 3 to 15 the number of Grand Jurors. As enacted the bill applied to all counties with the exception of Suffolk.

Maine Cities Get R.F.C. Relief Loan

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Quickly following up authorization by Congress, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation voted yesterday to loan $1,000,000 to Auburn and Ellsworth, two Maine cities which recently suffered disastrous fires.

Auburn, scene of the greatest damage to homes, will receive $600,000, while $400,000 was voted to Ellsworth. The funds will be administered by the Auburn and Ellsworth Rehabilitation Corporations, respectively, which were chartered by the State Legislature and approved by the Finance Corporation Legal Division to handle the loans. The advances will be secured by first mortgages.

Loans for fire rehabilitation were authorized under a clause inserted by the Senate and House conferees on the second deficiency bill and approved recently by both houses of Congress. Representatives Edward C. Moran Jr. and John B. Utterback, whose districts include the two damaged cities, and Senator Frederick Hale of Maine, ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, sponsored the amendment.

Modern Art Has Seized the Salt Cod And Enveloped It in Cellophane Suit

A new industry has reached T Wharf. Out of the spacious lofts that the fresh fish business left to tearoom proprietors and searchers for atmosphere, artists and excursionists, when it moved to Fish Pier, South Boston, comes a flavor of salt cod. But the odor is somehow muted and softened as if the salt cod had been neutralized by the proximity of pastel shades and water colors.

The answer to the more delicate aroma lies not in modernistic art, but in the present trend to modern methods. The pungency of the salt cod is smothered in the wrappings of cellophane, in which this Boston delicacy goes out to be vended in department stores. Modern packaging has invested the cod with trappings in which to advance from the dimly lit and odorous back room of the old grocery store to the vaulted spaciousness of trade's most modern marts.

For years Gloucester has been recognized as the greatest salt fish port in the country, leaving Boston to uphold its laurels as the leader of the fresh fish industry. The incursion of air has been impartial, crowding its invading easels closer and closer about the Gloucester of fishing smacks and drying sheds even as the wave of tea rooms and studios inundated the old Boston wharf. Now it has encircled the cod, emblem of the port's greatness, and accompanies it to market.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, bureau of commercial and industrial affairs, announces in its monthly report of new industries established, two new fish projects at T Wharf. The concern packaging the salt cod in cellophane uti[lizes] 10,000 square feet of floor space and employs eight people. Almost next door another firm is packaging crabmeat in 1600 square feet of floor space and giving employment to six people.

According to the Chamber, 21 industries were established during April, the largest number of any one month this year, and making a total of 75 new establishments in 1933. Those established in April give employment to more than 200 workers.

Monitor News on Air 45 Minutes Later

BEGINNING Tuesday, June 6, the morning radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 12:30 to 12:45 p. m., E. D. T., from Stations WBZ, WBZA and shortwave station W1XAZ, instead of 11:45 a. m. as formerly.

The regular evening radiocast will continue as before from 6:00 to 6:15 p. m., over Station WHDH.

The Dance

Summer Night's Entertainment

Miss Dorothy Thuringer's modernistic little ballet, "Technocracy," appeared advantageously at the Fine Arts Theater last evening, and received the tribute of several curtain calls. With further polish in execution, this original composition, easily comprehensible to the layman, well paced and patterned and not too set in design, should prove very popular.

Other numbers on the special dance program were Miss Thuringer's solo "Pyromaniac," which does not quite achieve its potentialities of fire and fierceness, and the solo "Escape," composed by Miss Thuringer and admirably danced by Miss Dorothy Dasha. From the Wigmanesque beginning, "close to earth," the design is interesting, the movement vigorous and pulsatile and the thought clear. The lighting, an effective combination of shadow and glow, without the prosaic blare of footlights, was particularly successful.

The audience, which had turned out chiefly to see the picture of the hour, "Mädchen in Uniform," packed every available inch of standing room and spread out into the "Jardin Fantastique." This charming roof garden and other seasonable elements, among them wide open doors admitting fresh air instead of the uncomfortable frigidaire method of cooling, puts the Fine Arts at the top of the list of Boston's Pleasant Places to Spend a Summer Evening.

M. L.

Bemis Ordered to Newport

Commander Harold M. Bemis, federal coördinator, with jurisdiction over all the New England states, has been detached from duty here and ordered to Newport, effective June 30. Capt. E. K. Brockway, assistant coördinator, who has been here for the past five years, has been transferred to Fort Benning, Ga. Capt. L. P. Davis, who has been in charge of the destroyer squadron on the Pacific, will succeed Commander Bemis.

Reynolds Spring Company Loss

DETROIT, June 8—Reynolds Spring Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $4179 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $77,368 in the first quarter of 1932.

Nature Club Plans Trips Under Guides; New Name Is Adopted

Amateur naturalists looking for first-hand information on nature subjects, such as ornithology, botany and astronomy, will be introduced to experts in these fields through the Boston Nature Club, according to Mr. William Guild, managing director, who announced today the adoption of this new name for the recently formed New England Society of Naturalists.

At a meeting of the board of trustees, he said, it was decided that the latter name indicated that the organization was limited to expert naturalists, whereas the real purpose of the group is to promote the study of nature out-of-doors among ardent nature lovers. In this connection, the club has prepared, through its affiliate organizations, a schedule of walks for Saturday, June 10, to which the public is invited.

One is the Aqueduct walk, the first in a series along the Cochituate Aqueduct. Those desiring to participate should be at Cleveland Circle, Allston, at 2:15 p. m. The walk will be about six miles long and will include many beautiful vistas. The party will return from Waban at 5:40 p. m. Mr. H. Whipple Abbott is the leader.

Also on Saturday, an interesting information walk is planned in Marblehead. Tales of the exploits of Marblehead's sailor sons and daughters will add zest to the program. The party will take the 1:45 p. m. train at the Atlantic Avenue Narrow Gauge, and will return to Boston at 6:30. The expense is about 65 cents. Railroad tickets may be purchased from the leaders, Mr. H. Harding Hale and associates.

For those who wish to ramble alone or in their own party, the Arnold Arboretum is open. Its rhododendrons are in full bloom and its mountain laurel is luxuriant. The Franklin Park Zoo and Aviary and the Marine Park Aquarium are open daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. The Zoological Garden at Middlesex Reservation is open until sunset.

Eaton Labels Radio And Movie 'Reversions'

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 8 (AP)—Mr. Walter Pritchard Eaton, dramatic critic and recently appointed professor at Yale dramatic school, yesterday told the Massachusetts Library Club in an address on mechanical substitutes for books and the theater that "the radio and the movies are distinct reversions and not signs of progress."

Mr. Charles R. Green of Jones Library, Amherst, was elected president. Mr. Harry W. Leydenberg of Chicago, president of the American Library Association, addressed the 700 librarians in attendance.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, June 8—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate, which remains at 2 per cent.

Judge Nisley's by quality—not by price

Courtesy is as important as quality
—you get both at Nisley's

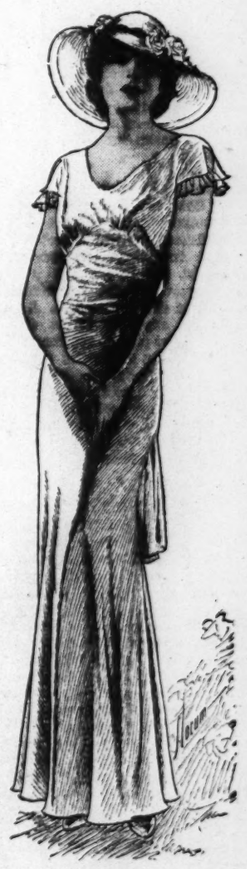
Chicago, May 6th '33

Nisley Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.

Gentlemen: attention Advertising Mgr.

Previous to the opening of your store in Chicago, I had always read your advertisement in the Christian Science Monitor, and hoped that when you came to a store located in Chicago as soon as this I would patronize the store and am more than pleased with the shoes purchased. My mother also purchased a pair at my suggestion and she, also is well pleased. I have told many friends of the courteous treatment received from the clerks and the absolute satisfaction of the shoes. I have what is known as a foot which is hard to fit, especially in a moderately priced shoe, so now that I have access to a Nisley store I am sure I shall be a regular customer.

Sincerely.
Catherine M. Porter
6210 Evans Av.
Chicago.



A tie with a new effect on the vamp. Named in honor of the Robinson family. Provided in Admiralty blue, black and white.

Today's Miss Porter and her family coat-of-arms

Ask us for a leaflet giving short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

Watch for your family name in our advertisements.

Our two factories provide ties in about 25 styles.

Nisley $4
Beautiful Shoes
in the exact size you require

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 149 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

THEN THEY WERE MARRIED
WELL, IF THIS IS A HONEYMOON—I'D RATHER BE SINGLE! I'VE BEEN SCRUBBING FOR HOURS AND MY BACK IS SIMPLY BROKEN

YOU'RE SO TIRED, ALICE. I'M SORRY YOU HAVE TO SCRUB CLOTHES
THERE MUST BE A QUICKER, EASIER WAY TO DO THE WASH. I'LL ASK MABEL—SHE KNOWS EVERYTHING

OF COURSE THERE'S AN EASIER WAY. USE RINSO! IT SOAKS OUT THE DIRT AND SAVES SCRUBBING. SPARES YOUR HANDS, TOO
OH, MABEL—I'M SO GLAD. IF YOU KNEW HOW I DREADED WASHDAY

NEXT MONDAY EVENING
YOU'RE A MARVEL ALICE! YOU COOKED, SWEPT, CLEANED AND DID A BIG WASH TODAY—YET YOU LOOK AS FRESH AS A DAISY
I CAN THANK RINSO FOR THAT—IT GETS CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER WITHOUT SCRUBBING IT MAKES DISHWASHING EASY, TOO

"Saves money—clothes—hands!" says Mrs. A. C. Wadden of Arlington

"I AM so thrilled about Rinso that I want everyone to know about it. Not until I discovered Rinso did I get A-1 results with my washing machine. With Rinso every wash is the whitest, brightest, sweetest you ever saw! Rinso saves money, saves clothes, saves hands. I use it for everything—clothes, dishes and all cleaning."

MRS. ALBERT C. WADDEN,
136 Warren St., Arlington, Mass.

Clothes washed the "scrubless" Rinso way last 2 or 3 times longer—*you'll save lots of money.*

Makers of 40 famous washers recommend it. Gives twice as much suds, cup for cup, as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Get Rinso at your grocer's.

The biggest-selling package soap in America

Christian Science Practitioners Win New Legal Rights

California Statute Grants Immunity in Regard to Court Testimony

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Christian Science practitioners in California will henceforth be afforded the same immunity from testifying in court that is now granted to clergymen and priests. This is regarded as the import of a statute unanimously passed by both houses of the State Legislature, and signed by Gov. James Rolph Jr. recently. The immunity, granted "religious practitioners," was added as an amendment to an existing statute at the instance of the state bar of California.

The law is important to Christian Scientists in that it places practitioners in their proper classification as religious workers, rather than in a professional group, according to Mr. George Channing, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Northern California.

"Whatever confusion may have persisted in the thought of a few public officials, resulting in the imposition of license taxes upon Christian Science practitioners as commercially professional instead of religious workers, will, it is hoped, begin to be cleared up when the full significance of the act is perceived," Mr. Channing said.

"Immunity from testifying in court will, it is expected, imply the right to immunities granted to all whose work is of a purely religious character. The effort of Christian Scientists to assume tax obligations in every community in accord with those imposed upon religious people only has thus taken a forward step which promises complete clarity on th subject.

"This proper classification by the Legislature of Christian Science practitioners as religious workers is in line with the action recently taken by the City Council of Oakland when a proposed ordinance classifying Christian Science practitioners for the purposes of taxation as commercially professional people was defeated in an open council meeting The defeat of this proposition followed a statement by the Christian Science Committee on Publication in regard to the proper classification of such workers, on the motion of Dr. John F. Slavich, a practitioner of medicine.

"The respect which legislators showed in this instance for the constructive work of Christian Science practitioners is indicative of the general attitude of those in public authority in California," Mr. Channing pointed out. "The acceptance generally of the phrase 'religious practitioners' as applying specifically to public workers in Christian Science, no doubt, will aid greatly in clearing up whatever misapprehension may still exist in regard to the proper classification of such workers."

The law now reads: "A clergyman, priest, or religious practitioner of an established church cannot, without the consent of the person making the confession, be examined as to any confession made to him in his professional character in the course of discipline enjoined by the church to which he belongs."

American League Of Nations Talked

(Continued from Page 1)

strument for settling political controversies, it was far better to instill in the thinking of the peoples and the political leaders of the American republics a spirit of mutual helpfulness and coöperation so as to make political issues and wars impossible.

Today, perhaps that idea is changing, and perhaps the very fact that political moves in one or other southern nations have been the cause for Latin-American wars, and that the union's sole right to assemble neutral commissions has not resulted in anything too promising for future compromises, may induce the nations of the south to amend the union's constitution to include political supervision in its agenda. The recent truce that the League of Nations brought about between Colombia and Peru might readily prove that the union needs new force if it would successfully block political upsets and their sometimes consequent wars.

How the Latin-American republics would receive such a suggestion, or some similar suggestion from El Salvador, is merely idle speculation They turned down some such idea when, during the Sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana, Señor Jacobo Varela, now Uruguayan Minister to the United States, tried to open a wedge for the consideration of political issues by the Pan American Union. Still, it will be recalled that the nations suggested that his plea would likely meet with favorable reaction at some later date.

Disregarding the Pan American Union's connection with an American league the question is, Would the formation of an organization entirely separate from the world League be a practical step at this time? Probably it would follow after certain provisions of the Congress of Paris, dominated by Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Wilson and Orlando, in that it would seek to make war an exceptional rather than a more or less customary method for settling troubles. Unquestionably it would find the United States Senate opposed to it at first, as the Monroe Doctrine would have to be taken under consideration.

Of course, since the organization of the League of Nations and since the Monroe Doctrine began operations, conditions in Latin America have undergone marked changes. Most of the changes whch have occurred during the last five years have been caused by the world economic upheaval and by the enormous loans made to southern governments by northern bankers. It might, therefore, happen that the American Congress, influenced for commercial reasons, would decide that American and Latin-American interests required an organization sufficiently powerful to swing the two Americas into a solid front against trade aggression from the outside.

How the Monroe Doctrine would size up in congressional deliberations is more of a puzzle than any considerations about trade, for because of this doctrine the United States has prevented European powers from invading the territory of the Western Hemisphere (Latin America), and through this doctrine America has assumed a sort of protectorate over the southern republics. Consequently, where the doctrine would fit into an American league is not clear, although upon second thought it need not fit at all. The doctrine and the league could be two entirely separate, although parallel, aspects relating to inter-American policies.

Recognition of Independence

With regard to the Monroe Doctrine, President Roosevelt, speaking before the board of governors of the Pan American Union, April 12, said: "In this spirit (Pan-American friendship) the people of every republic on our continent are coming to a deep understanding of the fact that the Monroe Doctrine, of which so much has been written and spoken for more than a century, was and is directed at the maintenance of independence for the peoples of the continent. It was aimed and is aimed against the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in this hemisphere by any non-American power.

"Hand in hand with this Pan-American doctrine of continental defense, the peoples of the American republics understand more clearly, with the passing years, that the independence of each republic must recognize the independence of every other republic. Each one of us must grow by advancement of civilization and social well-being and not by the acquisition at the expense of any neighbor."

The Monroe Doctrine catalogued, and Congress acceding to an American league the next question is, Are the Latin-American nations, as a whole, ready for a Pan-American organization that might bring about an Asiatic league and a European league? In other words, are its peoples far enough advanced educationally to understand what such a league would mean? There are Latin Americans who believe to the contrary and, only the other day, a southern diplomat here in Washington told me that Hispanic Americans must first learn "to know what are and what should be their rights."

Educational Goal Upheld

What Latin America needs, according to another astute envoy, is more and more schools for backward peoples—particularly the Indians. Mexico, Colombia and Peru some time ago came to the conclusion that education was essential to national prosperity, and today the other republics are striving for that end.

Anyone should agree that a league would be only as strong as its component parts. It could not depend entirely upon the United States to keep it functioning. Dispassionately viewed, the league—until the nationals of all republics can intelligently select representatives to meet in conference and draw up articles that must last for years to come—would be only "just another organization."

El Salvador's project, at least what cable dispatches have to say about it, is interesting enough to consider at some later date. For the moment nations of the world, Latin America included, are busy with economic problems coming up for discussions before the London Monetary and Economic Conference.

The idea of an American league of nations operating through the Pan American Union here is far from impractical. Inter-American unity is strongly to be desired. Whether this is the time to look forward to a strictly Pan-American council is an open question.

Couzens Would Watch Private Bankers Closer

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Senator James Couzens of Michigan, who sailed yesterday for the London economic conference, advocated more frequent examinations of private bankers, during a shipboard discussion of the Morgan inquiry.

"It looks to me," the senatorial member of the banking committee said, "as if the best interest of the public would be served by more frequent examinations of the private bankers, if there are any left after the changes are made in the laws which will prevent private bankers from accepting deposits.

More Authority Is Granted For Morgan Inquiry

Senate Empowers Committee to Dip Into Income Tax Issue

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Unanimously, the Senate today extended the authority of its committee investigating J. P. Morgan & Co., for examination of stock transactions by which partners of the firm reduced their income taxes.

The committee simultaneously was hearing from Mr. O. P. Van Sweringen that the special corporation device used in some Van Sweringen railroad operations to escape income tax payment had on one occasion removed liability for tax on $13,000,000.

Testifying for the fourth day, the Ohioan recited his answers to Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, in a voice audible to few of the much-smaller-than-usual crowd that had gathered.

Mr. J. P. Morgan and various of his partners again were present, but paid little attention to proceedings at the start.

The attitude the Morgan partners will take as a result of the latest Senate move to uncover the income tax reducing transactions remains to be seen.

Refused to Commit Himself

Their counsel, Mr. John W Davis, refused to commit himself but did say that if the challenge of authority is carried further, the procedure will be for Mr. Thomas S. Lamont, a young partner, to refuse to answer questions.

"That will put it up to the Senate and will provide the means for a test," he told reporters.

In offering his resolution yesterday, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher assured the Senate it would provide ample authority for the committee to "get at the facts and those facts will enable the Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Bureau to proceed as may be required."

Both of these agencies already are studying previous testimony in the Morgan inquiry, and it was disclosed today the Department of Justice has asked for original copies of some of the evidence.

The Senate also voted an additional $100,000 to enable the investigation to proceed into other angles of private banking.

Tax Exemption

With the Senate voting the extended power to the committee, it was developed from O. P. Van Sweringen simultaneously that over $13,000,000 represented the increased market value of 255,000 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio stock on which the Van Sweringens secured tax exemption by creating a special transfer corporation.

He had agreed yesterday that had an intermediate corporation not been formed, the difference between the cost of the shares to the Vaness Company and the price at which it was put on Chesapeake Corporation books would have been taxable. To secure tax exemption the General Securities Corporation was formed.

Mr. Van Sweringen said today the 255,000 shares cost the Vaness Company $31,128,235. They were put on the Chesapeake books at $174.75 a share, or over $44,000,000.

Mr. Van Sweringen previously had agreed that the $13,000,000 difference would have been taxable except for establishment of the General Securities Corporation to accomplish the transfer.

Mr. Van Sweringen said in return for 2,250,000 shares of Alleghany Corporation and 1,725,000 of its option warrants, that the Vaness Company gave 440,386 shares of Chesapeake Corporation stock and 100,000 shares of Nickel Plate common.

Mr. Pecora learned the 100,000 shares of Nickel Plate had been set up on Alleghany Corporation books at $13,035,560, and 40,386 shares of Chesapeake Corporation at $34,718,495, for a total value of $47,754,000.

"Was the transfer direct to the Alleghany from the Chesapeake Corporation or through a third corporation?"

"It was through the General Securities Corporation."

"For the same reason of economy?"

"As I outlined it yesterday."

"And the principal economy was avoidance of the tax?"

"I can't go quite that far."

"How far can you go?"

Reread His Statement

Mr. Van Sweringen read again his statement of yesterday, which said the General Securities Corporation "was a medium of exchange . . . so as to avail of the income tax exemptions provided by Congress in corporate reorganization."

"What other transactions did the Vaness Corporation have at about the time the Alleghany was formed?" Mr. Pecora asked.

Mr. Van Sweringen said that February 15, 1929, the Alleghany bought from the Vaness Company, for cash, the following shares: 51,714 of Chesapeake Corporation common at $4,019,747; 26,100 of Chesapeake & Ohio common at $5,421,205; 215,000 Erie common at $12,900,000 for a total paid to Vaness by the Alleghany of $22,413,952.

On the same day, Mr. Van Sweringen also said, the Alleghany paid to O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen $9,600,000 for 96,000 shares of Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh common and $4,300,000 for 43,000 shares Buffalo, Rochestser & Pittsburgh preferred, or a total of $13,900,000.

Mr. Van Sweringen testified that the value of the securities the Alleghany Corporation issued coincident with its formation was $82,950,000.

Roughly, he said, this came through the sale of $32,575,000 in bonds; $25,000,000 in 5½ per cent preferred stock; $375,000 in non-detachable warrants and $25,000,000 from 1,250,000 shares of common.

He could not give the total amount owning but said on February 15, 1929, the Vaness Company paid Morgan & Co. $22,196,000 on a $27,500,000 loan made in 1927.

A new loan of $10,194,277 was obtained from Morgan on the same day.

Mr. Pecora placed the total investment on the Alleghany up to March 31, 1929, at $139,004,000, asking, "Was it bought in the open market?"

Mr. Van Sweringen said most of it was.

The operator, who became a director of Missouri Pacific in May, 1930, was asked if between the end of March, 1929, and May, 1930, the Alleghany Corporation had acquired more Missouri Pacific stock.

"We did," he said, adding that when he became a director a majority of the outstanding stock and about one-half the debenture notes valued at about $46,000,000 plus had been obtained.

American Seating Co. Loss

American Seating Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $142,596 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $159,019 in the first quarter of 1932.

Tammany Rushes New Tax Proposal; Citizens Protest

O'Brien Admits the Money Goes in General Fund, Little for Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—In the face of a public revolt unprecedented in the city's history, Mayor John P. O'Brien continued to insist today that his $30,000,000 new tax program be rammed through willy nilly over the protests of citizens.

Half a dozen agencies stand ready to test the legality of his automobile and bridge toll levies, but to the announcement that counsel has been assigned to restrain the operation of the new measures, the Mayor replied that "if anything is found invalid about that program there will be other sources of revenue discovered and put into effect."

Meanwhile the Mayor retreated from his original statement that the new revenues would go for unemployment relief, admitting that most of the revenues produced by the new taxes would go into the city's general fund. This substantiates the charge now being made against City Hall that the new imposts represent a stop-gap fund to save the Tammany mayoralty from the embarrassment of a retrenchment policy in election season.

A public hearing will be permitted tomorrow before the automobile tax comes up for final passage in the Board of Estimate, the Mayor deciding this was good policy "even if we go to the extent of hearing a dozen crack pots a day." His only gesture of harkening to the demand that there be no taxation without retrenchment, however, was in a letter to city department heads calling for substantial reductions in their 1934 budget estimates.

Along with the move by motorists of the city to seek court action against the tax program came warnings today of reactionary levies from suburban communities. Automobile owners and users of East River and Harlem River bridges have organized their protest in a central tax relief committee representative of automobile clubs, commercial organizations and the taxicab industry. Mr. Theodore D. Pratt, managing director of the New York State Motortruck Association, is chairman of the unit, which is making common cause with business interests and taxpayer groups that Tammany extravagance be wiped out before making the tax load heavier.

Whole Spanish Cabinet Resigns

(Continued from Page 1)

ders (but not individual priests) of the right to maintain schools and confiscates their property, he did so because his presidential oath to uphold the Constitution left him no alternative.

Regarded as Warning

Seeking information at the Ministry of Justice, the Monitor was informed by the Minister's secretary that his chief considers the question of excommunication as of little importance. He personally was of the opinion that the bishops only issued a warning and he does not think the excommunication has taken effect.

The Rev. Dr. Valdepares of the Tribunal de Rota, the highest ecclesiastical court and the only one of its kind outside of Rome, contends that the President, Ministers and Deputies affected have suffered automatic excommunication.

The nature of his excommunication is interpreted as comparatively mild, permitting them to attend mass but not to receive the sacrament or absolution.

The subtleties of the Roman Catholic canonical law were afterward explained by a legal expert at the Ministry. He pointed out that offenders against canon 2234, which proscribes penalities applicable to those who dictate laws against the church's liberties, are automatically excommunicated "latæ sententiæ," in other words, without notification. Such excommunication, however, he adds, 's only a minor affair and constitutes what might be described as a "spiritual blot." It does not prevent the person from attending mass or from receiving absolution from a priest after confession.

A more serious form of excommunication is called "ferendæ sententiæ," the expert continued This requires specific mention, both of the offender's name and offense. After a major excommunication, which, he pointed out, had not been pronounced on this occasion, individuals concerned would "defile" the church merely by entering it.

Since the Pope's encyclical was issued, more than 8000 persons left visiting cards at the Papal Nuncio's house in token of sympathy.

Provision of Work Basis of Chicago Club's Relief Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 8—A plea for the general acceptance of a new standard as the basic idea of unemployment relief, under which the aim would be to provide an opportunity to work for every adult able to do so, is made by the City Club of Chicago in a new study of the unemployment problem.

Such a standard, the study says, is the only "American solution to the unemployment problem." The study has been under way for a long period of time, and involved a series of hearings at which prominent relief workers, public officials, sociologists and economists expressed their views.

"We recommend that opportunity to work should be provided in so far as practicable at an established minimum wage for every man or woman of working age, not employed in private industry, on public works and other socially desirable projects publicly financed," the report says.

"The City of Chicago and other public bodies within the metropolitan area, together with the State of Illinois, should at once, without waiting for the Federal Government to formulate a series of major public improvement projects, including slum clearance, sewage disposal, school construction, water filtration, municipal housing, rapid transit, grade separation, harbor improvements, improved hospital and park and recreation facilities, etc.

Gold Star Mothers Sail

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—One hundred and fifty-four gold star mothers and war widows from 30 states sailed yesterday on the Washington to visit the battlefields and cemeteries of Europe as guests of the United States Government. They were the second of four groups to make the pilgrimage this year. The pilgrimages were started four years ago and will be concluded when the fourth group sails in August.

Thinner-Skin Melons Vie With Eggs When It Comes to Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8—If the watermelon growers down in Georgia, Alabama and Texas don't stop producing melons with thinner and thinner rinds, the railroads of the United States may be forced to have them loaded in giant egg crates.

At least, that's the story told by Mr. Joe Marshall, special representative of the American Railway Association's Freight Claim Division, holding its annual convention here this week.

Growers have been so anxious to get their fruit to market early that hey have developed a melon that has more heart and less rind. Piled hign in an ordinary freight car, these melons are apt to smash considerably before they reach northern markets. So the southwestern railroads have appointed an official watermelon committee to study the problem.

From the standpoint of the claim agent, the watermelon and the tomato offer the greatest problems. It seems to make a great deal of difference whether the tomato boxes are loaded into a car crosswise or lengthwise.

Four special cars, wired with electric thermometers, recently were loaded with tomatoes from California and from Texas—some crosswise, some lengthwise—and shipped to New York. Instruments recorded the temperature and air circulation in the tomato cars at all times. By experimentation the agents hope to reduce shipment losses.

Another problem is the "bulge pack." Some shippers think they are giving honest weight by crowding oranges, apples, peaches or heads of lettuce into a crate so that the sides protrude. Of course, this not only results in damage to the contents from bruising, but it prevents putting more crates into a car; so the railroads must charge more to carry the total load.

It is part of the freight claim agent's job to educate the shipper, as well as the railroad workers who handle the freight. That he has done his task well is indicated by the fact that since 1920 the railroads as a whole have reduced losses and damage 80 per cent. And this in spite of the fact that in that time the number of freight cars per train has increased 34 per cent, speed 30 per cent and the gross tons per train 25 per cent.

Out of the million claims a year received by the railroads for freight lost, stolen or damaged, 90 per cent of them are adjusted within 30 days, Mr. Marshall explained.

Zinc Stocks Decrease

United States zinc stocks at the end of May totaled 136,634 short tons, compared with 142,447 at the end of April and 132,575 at the end of May, 1932, according to the American Zinc Institute.

West Pointers Get Rewards for Merit

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—Five members of the class of 1933 at the United States Military Academy will receive their commissions as "distinguished graduates," for averaging approximately 92 per cent in all academic work throughout their four years, it was announced today.

They are Kenneth E. Fields of Elkhart, Ind.; George W. Beeler of Seattle, Wash.; John J. Davis of Dayton, Ohio; Duncan Hallock of St. Louis, Mo., and Alfred D. Starbird of Burlington, Vt.

Fields, who is cadet regimental commander, highest rank in the corps, ranks No. 1 with 2896.60 units of a maximum of 3045. He won three letters as a football halfback and pitched on the baseball team.

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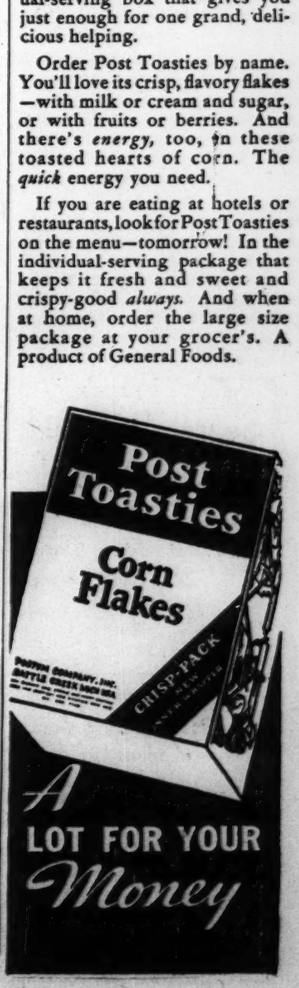

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Saving of $75,000 Made by Transfer Of Airways Work

Supervision by Lighthouse Bureau Goes to Commerce Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—Approximately $75,000 annually will be saved with the transfer on July 1 of the supervision of airways from the Bureau of Lighthouses, where it has been since 1926, to the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, according to announcement by Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

This centralization was deemed wise in view of the fact that maintenance of the nation's airways has come to mean more than providing adequate lighting. When the aeronautics branch was organized in 1926 under the terms of the Air Commerce Act it was necessary to establish and operate lighted airways with all possible speed, and it was therefore decided to utilize the experts of the lighthouse service, rather than delay the airway construction work by trying to build up a new organization.

Mr. Roper pointed out, however, that since that time, more aids to air navigation, including aeronautical radio, teletypewriter circuits, meteorological information and a highly specialized type of beacon lights have been developed and the original airways personnel has been augmented with aeronautical specialists. He expressed the view that "greater administrative efficiency and economy would result by centering all aeronautical activities of the department in one organization."

The Secretary extended special thanks to the lighthouse bureau for the services rendered in the development of aviation.

Coincident with the transfer, there is being considered a redistricting of the United States into six aeronautic districts, each with an airways superintendent and a chief inspector of equal standing. At present there are nine districts for the regulation of air commerce, in charge of a supervising inspector, and eight districts for the maintenance and operation of airways lighting, working under the district superintendent of lighthouses.

In addition there are 13 airways communications districts working under the commissioner of lighthouses and reporting direct to Washington. Under the reorganization plan these 13 districts would be reduced to nine, and six of them would be merged with the combined airways and inspection districts.

Details of the transfer are being worked out by Mr. James C. Edgerton, member of the Department of Commerce reorganization committee, specializing in aeronautical matters.

Alcohol in Gasoline Would Raise Price, Southerners Hold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Opposition to a measure requiring blending of 5 per cent alcohol with gasoline used as a motor fuel and support of another proposing standardization of cotton packages and cotton sales on a net weight basis have been formally expressed to members of Congress by agriculture commissioners of the southern states.

Mr. J. C. Holton, Mississippi commissioner and secretary of the southern group headed by Mr. Harry D. Wilson, Louisiana commissioner, said resolutions had been prepared here following a conference in Atlanta and sent to member commissioners for relay to Washington.

The resolution opposing the gas blending measure, said to have been put forward as a means of helping the midwest grain belt, declared that if enacted it automatically would increase the retail price of gasoline from 3 to 4 cents a gallon by reason of the high cost of alcohol used.

"Be it resolver," it continued, "by the commissioners of agriculture of the southern states, that they be recorded as opposing any proposals which directly or indirectly increase the tax levied on gasoline."

In support of the so-called "net weight" bill, the resolution set out that "cotton is the only commodity on the American market which has not been standardized as to package and continues to sell on a basis of gross weight."

Florida Lets Contract For Bridge and Tunnel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Gov Dave Sholtz has signed a bill giving to the West Coast Bridge & Tunnel Company an exclusive franchise to construct and operate a combination bridge and tunnel across Tampa Bay from Pinellas Point in St. Petersburg, to Piney Point, in Manatee County, a distance of eight miles.

The company has already obtained the approval of War Department engineers and is now seeking a $6,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Should the project be carried through, the bridge will automatically become the property of the State of Florida in 50 years and may be purchased by the State earlier, if desired.

Pact Backed by Four Powers Improves Hope of Arms Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

not mean any imposition upon the will of others. It confirms and develops old understandings and sets up new ones. It thrusts aside the idea of opposing groups and seeks to consolidate the interests of individual states with the supreme common interest, namely the consolidation of peace and the possibility of reconstruction."

The most salient point in Il Duce's speech was, however, that dealing with Franco-German relations, the first time since the establishment of the Fascist régime that a really friendly message to France has been conveyed by the Italian Prime Minister. Signor Mussolini considers as a result of the new situation of mutual trust and coöperation established by the four-power pact, questions outstanding between two countries have assumed a new and different character, and solution thereof is insured. The loud cheers with which Il Duce's words were welcomed were a clear indication that the Senate fully shares his optimism.

Review of French Problems

Early advantage will be taken of this improved atmosphere to reexamine Franco-Italian problems. Since there is this time sincere desire on the part of Italy to come to a friendly understanding, no doubt is felt here that the olive branch extended by Premier Mussolini will be accepted by France.

One of the problems that is expected to receive consideration is naval parity. Settlement of this dispute would enable both Italy and France to sign the London Naval Treaty and moreover facilitate progress of the Disarmament Conference.

The Rome pact is regarded here as powerfully reinforcing the Locarno treaty, the Kellogg pact, and the League Covenant by pledging the four powers to observe all their existing obligations. It is felt that the undertaking of the four great powers to "concert" among themselves on all questions which concern them strengthens the foundations of European peace and assures, moreover, a long period of tranquillity during which troublesome and complex problems of internal and international character may be solved.

New Envoy Tells France America Awaits Decisions On Arms and Commerce

PARIS, June 8 (AP)—Mr. Jesse I. Straus, presenting his credentials as new American Ambassador to France today, told President Lebrun that the United States is waiting for France to do something definite for disarmament and for the success of the World Economic Conference.

While Mr. Straus was telling the French statesman what America expected, Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, argued with Premier Edouard Daladier to abolish tanks and reduce artillery so as to make disarmament possible.

Mr. Straus went outside of the usual polite exchange of compliments to remind the French President that "starting with the Briand-Kellogg pact, you will agree the United States has gone a long way toward assuring economic and military peace."

President Roosevelt, he added, "has indicated an attitude of cooperation the United States is ready to take with respect to legitimate preoccupations of Europe on disarmament and the consequent economic readjustments."

The French response on these problems, the Ambassador continued, "caused us to await with confidence the acts of the French Government which will give reality to these projects."

Mr. Straus further emphasized the expectant attitude of the United States by saying that continued good relations depend on mutual good will, but "deep friendship for France on our part calls for a deep understanding from France."

"We are ready to coöperate with France as we have before in the expectation that France, as before, will work with us," the American declared.

In his response President Lebrun said that American friendship was "one of the most solid supports of international order in these troubled hours," and expressed satisfaction over the "offer of coöperation Mr. Roosevelt has made the European nations."

In the search for a solution of present problems, he declared, France will "continue to associate herself in any efforts in this field to achieve further results which assure the people guarantees indispensable to their security."

Coöperation for Peace, Disarmament and Trade Outlined in Pact's Text

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The following is the official English text of the Mussolini four-power pact for maintenance of peace in Europe for the next 10 years made public here last night:

Agreement of Understanding and Coöperation

The Preamble

The President of the German Reich, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of Italy.

Conscious of the special responsibilities incumbent on them as possessing permanent representation on the Council of the League of Nations where the League itself and its members are concerned and of responsibilities resulting from the common signature of the Locarno agreements,

Convinced that the state of disquiet which obtains throughout the world can only be dissipated by reënforcing their solidarity in such a way as to strengthen confidence in peace in Europe,

Faithful to obligations which they have assumed in virtue of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno treaties and the Briand-Kellogg pact, and taking into account the declaration of the renunciation of force, the principle of which was proclaimed in the declaration signed at Geneva on the eleventh of December, 1932, by their delegates at the Disarmament Conference and adopted on the second of March, 1933, by the political commission of that conference,

Anxious to give full effect to all provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations while conforming to the methods and procedure laid down therein from which they have no intention of departing,

Mindful of the rights of every state, which cannot be affected without the consent of the interested party,

Have resolved to conclude an agreement with these objects and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: The President of the German Reich; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland; His Majesty the King of Italy; who, having exchanged their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I

The high contracting parties will consult together as regards all questions which appertain to them. They undertake to make every effort to pursue within the framework of the League of Nations a policy of effective cooperation between all powers with a view to the maintenance of peace.

Article II

In respect to the Covenant of the League of Nations and particularly Articles 10, 16 and 19, the high contracting parties decide to examine between themselves and without prejudice to the decisions which can only be taken by the regular organs of the League of Nations all proposals relating to the methods and the procedure calculated to give due effect to these articles.

Article III

The high contracting parties undertake to make every effort to ensure the success of the Disarmament Conference and, should questions which particularly concern them remain in suspense on the conclusion of that conference, they reserve the right to reëxamine these questions between themselves under the present agreement with a view to ensuring their solution through the appropriate channels.

Article IV

The high contracting parties affirm their desire to consult together as regards all economic questions which have a common interest for Europe and particularly for its economic restoration, with a view to seeking a settlement within the framework of the League of Nations.

Article V

The present agreement is concluded for a period of 10 years from the date of its entry into force.

If before the end of the eighth year none of the high contracting parties shall have notified to the others its intention to terminate the agreement, it shall be regarded as renewed and will remain in force indefinitely, each of the high contracting parties possessing in that event the right to terminate it by a declaration to that effect giving two years' notice.

Article VI

The present agreement is drawn up in English, French, German and Italian, of which the French text prevails in case of divergence. It shall be ratified and ratifications shall be deposited in Rome as soon as possible. The Government of the kingdom of Italy will deliver to each of the high contracting parties a certified copy of the process verbaux of deposit.

The present agreement will enter into force as soon as all ratifications have been deposited.

It shall be registered at the League of Nations in conformity with the Covenant of the League.

Done at Rome, this seventh day of June, 1923, in single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the kingdom of Italy; certified copies will be delivered to each of the high contracting parties.

In faith whereof the above mentioned plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement.

Californian Women Ask Equal Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Equal rights for men and women in all walks of life was strongly advocated by the California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at its state convention recently held at the Scottish Rite Temple.

Resolutions indorsing the Copeland-Dickstein nationality bill, and the equal rights amendment now before Congress, were passed. The World Court was also indorsed, providing that its code of law contains no inequalities based on sex. It was declared that the minimum wage laws for women in industry were not being observed, and that men and women should be subject to the same law in industry as in all human relations.

Women are in business to stay, declared Mrs. Eudora Ramsay Richardson, field representative of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who addressed a gathering of over 750 women. She pointed out several laws of a discriminatory source in national, state and local affairs, and urged their elimination.

Travelers Group to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The grand council of the Carolinas of the United Commercial Travelers Association will hold its 1934 convention in Charlotte next May, it was said by Mr. Clarence O. Kuester of the Chamber of Commerce. About 500 members of the association are expected to attend.

Root in Command Of Drys in Rally For Prohibition

(Continued from Page 1)

Saloon League, warned voters today of short hours and possible change in voting places on June 13. Mr. Davis said he advised citizens everywhere carefully to check up in advance of June 13 and find out where they must go in order to cast their ballots and make certain regarding the hours the polls are to remain open.

It has been stated that in certain communities the customary number of voting places has been curtailed, and that when voters go to their usual voting place they will find that the vote is being taken in some other section of the community, he said.

Wets and drys participated in a lively verbal skirmish in the John Ward School, Newton, last evening. Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, candidate for delegate from the Ninth Massachusetts District, led the drys in the public debate conducted under the auspices of the Newton Civic Society. Mr. James Roosevelt, wet candidate for delegate from Mrs. Tilton's district, led the repeal faction.

While Mr. Roosevelt's arguments for repeal eventually became confused with remarks in defense of his father, the President, Mrs. Tilton clung to statements such as "A wet survey shows net consumption under prohibition reduced 40 per cent. That this figure is not exaggerated is borne out by Massachusetts figures showing male arrests for drunkenness under prohibition reduced around a third; female arrests around two-thirds; children abused and neglected by drunken parents nearly one-half, and yet the wets would repeal prohibition and substitute liquor control which failed lamentably in South Carolina and which in Canada has driven drink consumption and drunken driving up and up."

Meanwhile the voice of "Mrs. Housekeeper" was making itself heard in a letter addressed to a Boston newspaper which commented on "Mayor Curley's strange statement over the radio yesterday afternoon about 'wiping the tears from the eyes of the women of the land' by legalizing [illegible] liquor traffic."

The writer further declared, "I know all about the agony of being the wife of a drunkard. I have no illusions that the legalizing of this business will miraculously change him into a sober, industrious man. I am voting to keep the Eighteenth Amendment. This outlawing of liquor had a restraining effect upon him, until the Democrats succeeded in shooting full of holes the tires of enforcement."

The "Against Repeal Campaign Committee's" continues to pull against the steep grade, Mr. John E. Lynch of Boston, vice-chairman of the committee, headed by Mr. Root, has obtained the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common for speakers for the dry cause between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m., Saturday. After a number of city officials had refused Mr. Lynch's request to use the bandstand, he went to the Mayor and received permission.

Return of the Saloon Forecast in Dry Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8—If the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed the American people will soon be sorry, because it will bring a return of the very conditions that caused the measure to be enacted, Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College declared at a meeting here last night to aid in electing dry delegates.

"This means, in brief," he said, "the return of the saloon and the exploitation of workingmen by the liquor industry. Having been a minister in lower New York City in pre-prohibition times, I know how conditions were then, with every means taken by saloon interests to evade and break the law.

"We are living in a generation when the exploitation of our youth can be made more effective than before prohibition, because of the increase of high-powered propaganda introduced in the war period. The cigarette campaign has furnished an example. Growth of wayside inns and taverns and the general use of the automobile interpose new difficulties in the way of restraining the liquor evil. The liquor industry is preparing to intrench itself anew if the people commit the folly of bringing back the conditions a previous generation found intolerable."

At a meeting of the general executive committee of the local branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition committees were appointed to bring out the dry vote in every part of the city, June 13. A resolution was adopted commending groceries and restaurants that do not sell beer as deserving of the patronage of those who support the dry cause.

Appointees Take Oath

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Mr. Stephen B. Gibbons of New York yesterday was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Guy T. Helvering of Kansas was given the oath as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Gibbons succeeds Mr. Seymour Lowman of New York and will be in charge of customs, the coast guard narcotic bureau and the industrial alcohol bureau.

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Small Balloons Tell Air Vagaries To Weather Men

Tests in Higher Currents Needed, Pacific Congress Delegates Are Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 8—Use of miniature balloons as a means of determining weather conditions was described by delegates to the Pacific Science Congress.

Released from observatories in the United States and Canada, in China and Australia, these little six-inch balloons, filled with hydrogen, demonstrate as nothing else can the vagaries of the upper air currents.

Metereologists from several countries emphasized the importance of these tests by pilot balloons

Dr. Couching Chee, of the National Research Institute of Nanking, said he used ballons to find out about the monsoon winds, dominant factor in the weather and agriculture of China.

Clue in Upper Levels

The clue to the mysteries of atmospheric changes lies in the upper levels, the free air, as Mr. Horace Byers of the University of California described it.

"Some of us think the conditions close to the earth are mere backwash of the main movements higher up and that the key to our problem lies in the upper atmosphere," he said.

That is where the balloons come in. For instance, Mr. John Patterson, chief Canadian metereologist, said that one of the bothersome problems on the Pacific coast of Canada is the extradorinary variation in the observations taken at Victoria and Estevan, only a short distance apart.

The obvious inference that this may be due to some surface condition arising from the distribution of mountains and water in the vicinity of Victoria has been more or less upset by the use of the toy balloons. By following the course of balloons released from the Victoria Observatory it has been found that the main currents in the upper atmosphere correspond closely with those nearer the earth, he said.

Monsoons in Australia

Although China is in the land of the monsoon, a paper from Dr. Edward Kidston, of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, claimed some of the monsoon for Australia. Australia is the place where the southbound monsoon, a great river of air 140 degrees of longitude wide, obtains its return ticket to China, he said.

As in China the monsoon is disturbed in Australia by cyclones and the interesting discovery was reported by Dr. Kidston that the cyclones come at regular intervals, eight times a year, and about 46 days apart. Great success has been made in tracking the path of the cyclone and it is now possible to forecast that a cyclone is due within a day or two.

This predictability of the cyclone in the southern hemisphere, it was suggested, was probably due to the fact that that hemisphere consists so largely of a broad expanse of level water, uninterrupted by the enormous land masses of the northern half of the globe.

Reforestation In China

China is usually quoted as "the horrible example" by forest conservationists, because of the ruthless manner in which the forests of that country have been destroyed, but in recent years steps have been taken to bring back Chinese forests to a semblance of their original greatness, according to Mr. D. Y. Lin, director of forestry for the Chinese Government, a delegate to the congress. The Chinese Government has coöperated with private interests in important conservation and reforestation work, reported Mr. Lin. In Kiangsu province more than 50,000,000 trees had been planted in recent years.

Many mammals of North America are descended from animals which roamed Asia in prehistoric times, in the opinion of Dr. R. M. Anderson, of Ottawa, who spoke to the congress.

Dr. Anderson said there was a notable similarity between mammals of this continent and of Asia and he suggested that at one time Bering Sea was nonexistent and that animals moved freely between the two continents. Either that, or else the animals were able to cross the sea on the ice.

The Japanese language has a definite affinity with the speech of Oceania and Malaya, and both were derived from a common source, according to the theory of Prof. Nobihuro Matsumoto, professor of Oriental history at the University of Tokyo, speaking to the Congress.

Land Utilization Program

Five points for consideration in a plan for land utilization in the western United States were presented to the congress in a paper by Mr. Clifford M. Zierer, of the University of California.

About 180,000,000 acres of unreserved public domain is available to settlers under the homestead laws, Mr. Zierer said. Most of this land is now subjected to unrestricted grazing and is badly in need of protection.

Much of the land settled in recent decades and practically all of that still subject to homesteading is useful only for grazing.

New irrigation projects should not be established, Mr. Zierer held, until existing ones were fully occupied.

Much of the marginal dry land might best be abandoned so long as the general over-production of agricultural products continues. Large tracts of suitable land should be devoted permanently to timber production, he said.

Waste in Manufacture

To manufacture 12,000,000,000 board feet of lumber in the Pacific Northwest more than 10,000,000 cords of white wood are wasted, according to Mr. P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester, addressing the congress. He said that the pulp mills would eventually be complementary to the sawmills, rather than competitive.

Mr. Fred Ames, assistant regional forester of the United States Department of Agriculture, said that in the area west of the Continental Divide in Alaska, British Columbia and the United States, forest lands are estimated at 223,000,000 acres.

Classified as 137,000,000 old growth, 66,000,000 second growth and reforestation, and 19,000,000 acres deforested, the total estimated stand of saw timber, exclusive of interior Alaska, is 1,609,000,000,000 board feet.

Of this, 82 per cent is in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California. About 20,000,000,000 board feet represents the annual drain on this resource by cutting every year Nine hundred million cubic feet of timber is destroyed each year by fire, wind and forest insects.

Japan Stops Buying British India Cotton As Retaliatory Move

OSAKA, Japan, June 8 (AP)—The prospect of a marked increase in Japanese purchases of American raw cotton is expected as a result of a decision of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Federation to cease buying raw cotton from British India.

This decision, reached by the federation's emergency committee, is in retaliation for India's 50 per cent increase in duties on non-British cotton cloths announced on June 6. The Indian action was taken because of the depreciation in the yen and the pressure of Japanese competition. Indorsement of the committee's stand is expected at a general meeting of the federation, June 13.

In the past three months, Japan's purchases of raw cotton from India have considerably exceeded purchases from the United States.

Simla's tariff boost is interpreted as being designed to close one of Japan cotton industry's richest markets and, combined with India's notification on April 10 abrogating an Indo-Japanese commercial treaty, arouse bitterness throughout industrial Japan.

The Japanese press today characterized the contemplated boycott of Indian raw cotton as tantamount to severance of Indo-Japanese commercial relations.

Governors to Discuss Questions of Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The sales tax will be the burning question before the 1933 Governors Conference to be held at Sacramento, Calif., beginning July 23, according to Gov. John G. Pollard, of Virgin' chairman of the executive committee. Governor Conner, of Mississippi, will lead the discussion of the sales tax, the Virginia executive said.

Among other formal discussions will be "Modern Trends in the Org: ization of State epartments," by Governor McNutt of Indiana; "Coöperation Among States in the Enactment of Social and Economic Legislation," by Governor Lehman, of New York; "The Consumer Holds the Key," by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania; "Hours of Labor and the Minimum Wage," by Governor Winant of New Hampshire, and "Federal Aid to the States in the Building of Roads," by Governor Blood of Utah.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Edith Mason, Indiana.
Mrs. Eva M. Shutes, Illinois.
Mrs. Rose Pillsbury, California.
Miss Carrie P. Doup, Ohio.
Miss Rose V. Hartzell, Ohio.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Kiemle, New York.
Mrs. Verna Tennant, New York.
Mrs. Adina B. Cable, New York.
Miss Lina G. Slee, New York.
Suzanne Guernsey, New York.
Leah Bohn, New York.
Mrs. Herman Eshuis, Michigan.
Herman Eshuis, Michigan.
Mrs. E. D. Morrison, Michigan.
E. D. Morrison, Michigan.
Ada Rosenberg, New York.
Georgina Don, New York.
Ella R. Wenzel, Pennsylvania.
Lilian McBride Feil, New York.
Miss Emma Ritari, Ohio.
Max Gordon, Michigan.
Miss Eva Nelson, Minnesota.
Miss Ella Johannes, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Marie Falk, New York.
Mrs. Helen W. Norton, New York.
Miss Nadine Newton, New York.
Mrs. Ella Sylvester Yeaton, Maine.
Miss Juliet H. Edmond, France.
Mrs. Carrie N. Tislow, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Kendall W. Harris, Florida.
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Mrs. Pauline McCoy, Calif.
Arthur F. Olson, Minnesota.
Mrs. Augusta Steinheuser, New York.
Miss Dorothy Bennett, New York.
Mrs. Margaret Bremer, New York.
Miss Etta Briggs, New York.
Mrs. Sarah Marjorie Hedges, New York.
Mrs. Alpha Damuth, New York.
Mrs. Lucile G. Hurlbut, New York.
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Mrs. Barbara Schwarz, New York.
Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Massachusetts.
William Anderson, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Carrie C. Ford, District of Columbia.
William D. Whittaker, Massachusetts.
Viola M. Garlick, Illinois.
W. May Darby, Virginia.
Mrs. Lucile G. DeLamater, New Jersey.
William Joy DeLamater, New Jersey.
Mrs. Susanna P. Rogers, New Jersey.
Miss Althea J. Truex, New Jersey.
Mrs. Mary J. Taylor, Florida.
Mrs. May J. Freeman, New York.
Evelyn Davidson, Illinois.
Arlene Masser, Illinois.
Shirley Masser, Illinois.
Mrs. Meta C. Masser, Illinois.
June Anne Matthews, Illinois.
B Moynahan, Massachusetts.
Arthur Gallant, Massachusetts.
Mrs. M. A. Rowley, New York.
Douglas Rowley, New York.
Miss Harriett L. Barney, District of Columbia.
Mrs. W. B. West, New York.
G. L. Deming, Florida.
Mrs. Lillian A. Esler, New York.
Mrs. Edith B. Crowell, New Jersey.
Mrs. Evelyn A. Meadow, Alabama.
Leicester LeMont Jackson, Alabama.
Mrs. Ida Kulvin, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Amanda McQueery, Ohio.
Mrs. Nelle N. Van Osdol, Indiana.
Mrs. Rena Mae Kellam, Vermont.
Solomon Bernstein, New York.
Mrs. H. S. Lanpher, Rhode Island.
Mrs. H. E. Dobbert, Wisconsin.
A. V. Parker, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Otto Zodtner, Wisconsin.
Kenneth G. Zodtner, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Marian P. Wells, New York.
Mrs. May W. Prechtel, New York.
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Mrs. Frank W. Robson, Michigan.
Frank W. Robson, Michigan.
Miss Nancy R. Dunn, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Paul Van Arman, North Carolina.
Paul Van Arman, North Carolina.
Miss Grace M. Dahl, Illinois.
Miss Frances T. Pixley, Wisconsin.

Roosevelt Takes Vigorous Stand On Veterans' Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

spondents are any judge of the temper of the American people at this time, the revolt against the President in Congress could be withered into nothingness by one single blast from Mr. Roosevelt over the radio on a nation-wide hookup.

Voters Back President

Despite the activities of the veterans' lobby, every report from the individual states shows the voters still backing the new Administration in its striving for a balanced budget, and in its rigid economy program. The warning of Mr. Louis Howe, one of the White House secretaries, that the Connally amendment would mean an additional tax of $1.25 for each man, woman and child in the United States in the present year has not gone unnoticed. Furthermore, the stack of mail and telegrams piling up at the White House all indicates a deep-seated support of the President at this juncture in the fight.

Mr. Roosevelt insists that he has made no compromise with the leaders of the revolt in Congress The use of the word "compromise" comes largely from the leaders on the Hill itself, who are seeking to save their faces, in the course of the current battle.

Mr. Roosevelt contends that he has recognized from the start that in the operation of the drastic new Economy Act some injustices were being done, and that ameliorating measures should be taken to give various cases a rehearing. This process he has set under way. It is in no sense a compromise, he contends.

On the other hand, whatever the term used, whether "compromise" or "concession," the effect of his tactful motion is to win over support in Congress, and to make eventual solution easier.

Compensation Plan

At conferences yesterday the following formula was worked out and submitted:

Agreement that the compensation of no veteran with service-connected disability shall be cut deeper than 25 per cent.

That all doubt as to the origin of disability arising in "presumptive" cases shall be resolved in favor of the veteran.

That in other presumptive cases a six-months' appeal period shall be allowed, during which the veteran shall be compensated.

These proposals were discussed by the Administration and the House committee yesterday afternoon.

This group after considering the proposals looked with favor upon them as applied to World War veterans, but emphatically rejected the presumptive phase as applied to veterans of the Spanish War. The Congressmen argued that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for those who saw service in the Spanish War to offer satisfactory proof, after 35 years, that disabilities developing after peace with Spain date back to active service.

Dr. Hoeing to Retire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 8—Dr. Charles Hoeing, widely known scholar and dean of graduate studies at the University of Rochester, will retire from active duty on Sept. 1, it is announced at the university. Dr. Hoeing, who has been on the Rochester faculty for 35 years, will remain in emeritus capacity.

Technocrats Plan United Congress To Meet at Fair

Left and Right Units Join With Third Society to Aid Research

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 8—Technocracy, that magic word which caught the public eye so spectacularly a few months ago and then quietly went back into small type again, seems due for a rebirth on account of a Century of Progress exposition, to judge from an announcement made here today.

The announcement is that at the Continental Convention and National Technological Congress to be held here June 27-30, both the major technocratic organizations, which lately came to a parting of the ways, have agreed to unite with the All-America Technological Society, a third technological group, in finding a middle road along which all can travel together in their search for a solution of technological problems.

The organization known as Technocracy, Inc., of which Mr. Howard Scott is the director, and that known as the Continental Committee on Technocracy, headed by Mr. Charles W. Bonner Jr., are the two groups which are uniting with the All-America Technological Society in holding this congress. According to a representative of the latter organization it might be designated as the more conservative of the three, while Mr. Scott's group is the more radical and Mr. Bonner's is the one in the middle.

The purpose of the convention, to which representatives of all interested groups are invited, is stated as follows:

"To organize the engineering, directive and productive technological forces of North America into an independent, nonpolitical association, which will utilize the findings of technological research in the readjustment of society to the power age, so as to eliminate depressions, unemployment, violence and chaos or dictatorship, and bring security of livelihood to all."

In a concurrent announcement it was made known that Gen. William I. Westervelt of Sears, Roebuck & Co., who has been chosen by President Roosevelt to take a part in his agricultural recovery program, has temporarily retired as chairman of the All-American Technological Society, but will nevertheless preside at the forthcoming convention.

Violence Flares in Milk War in Pennsylvania

ERIE, Penna., June 8 (AP)—One farmer was wounded and another beaten today in northwestern Pennsylvania's war over milk prices. More than 200 gallons of milk were dumped in another outburst as farmers picketed the highways of Erie County.

Charles Brown, manager of the Hill-Mill dairy, of Erie, arrested on a charge of felonious assault with a gun, told District Attorney Mortimer E. Graham he shot one man and beat another after they had threatened to dump milk from his truck near North Girard. The victims, declaring the attack was unprovoked, said they did not intend to dump milk, but approached the vehicle merely to protest the transportation of unlicensed milk.

Huge Volume to Hold Record of Millions Seeking End of Wars

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—A worldwide peace demonstration, including the circulation of huge volumes containing signatures of persons interested in the effort to eliminate war, is being prepared by World Peaceways, according to announcement by Miss Estelle M. Sternberger, executive director of the organization, today.

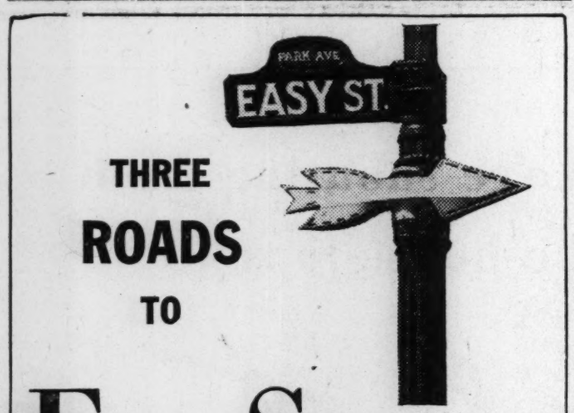
The campaign, which will include a petition to President Roosevelt to establish a Department of Peace with a Secretary of Peace in the Cabinet, will open with a parade and exhibit in New York City and will gradually be continued around the globe, the announcement says.

The first volume, more than 10 feet high, weighing about two tons and built on a loose leaf system, will be taken to Washington and to the chief cities of the United States and then sent on similar tours to every nation in the world. It will go to the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago where visitors will be invited to sign it. Similar volumes will be sent on tour in each country which approves a peace movement.

The original volume, after a tour of this country, will be sent to Geneva and from there to Germany, Italy, other European countries and then to the Far East.

Chicago, Rock Island Petition

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad authorized filing of a petition in Federal Court at Chicago of a preliminary step to a readjustment of its capital structure. The action will be taken under the new bankruptcy act.



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New Englander Holds Fast Against Waves of Foreign Sea That Rises on His Shore

May Not Be So Articulate in Large Cities but in the Elm-Tree-Shaded Streets Rules Like the Granite of His Hills

Your New England Caravan
Fourth of 12 Articles

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yankee Doodle, with his feather in his cap, still comes to town riding his pony through New England crowds.

Although Irish politicians and German factory owners and French-Canadian farmers and Italian contractors and Swedish financiers and a potpourri of European ward bosses and business men sit in the bandstand among the mighty while descendants of the founders and forefathers trudge among the mediocre in the pageant of today, the ideals, precepts, prejudices and patriotism which distinguished the colonists continue to dominate legislatures of the present even as it dominated over the environment of the past.

But Yankee Doodle keeps his seat only with much adroitness and sudden shifts of position, and his puritanical pony has shied so often over the "heresies" introduced by a growing population that he has become quite blasé.

Although in city politics and, in a smaller measure, in the state legislatures of the New England states, are many ward boses, Mayors commissioners, representatives and such whose speech still retains the inflections of a foreign ancestry, as the pointer moves up higher in the political scale it begins to pick out more and more names of a tangy, Yankee flavor, and when it reaches the Governors' column it finds itself back among the so-called Mayflower aristocracy.

Some Yankees Left

This, of course, is no reflection on the ability or the worthiness of the hyphenated American. It merely indicates that there are still a considerable number of Yankee voters who prefer to see old New England surnames heading their ballots.

Glancing down the list of Governors of the six New England States, for instance, the investigator finds that Louis J. Brann, Governor of Maine, is referred to as "a Maine Yankee of the old-fashioned neighbor variety"; while Gov. John G. Winant's paternal ancestors were old Dutch settlers of New York, his mother was a Connecticut Yankee; Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont is a native "Green Mountain boy"; Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts and a goodly number of such political figures as Adams, Bacon and Saltonstall are all of old Bay State families; Gov. Theodore F. Green is a native Rhode Islander of several generations' background; and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut likewise carries on the Yankee tradition.

Probably the basic reason why the New England consciousness has not been unseated long since is that for many generations — approximately 200 years, in fact—it was left undisturbed to develop its own unique technique of survival.

The intensely English colonization which began with the arrival of the Mayflower was initiated very slowly, very deliberately, very much as a healthy tree develops a root system. During the nine years that followed the settlement of Plymouth, before the arrival of the main body of the Puritans, not more than 800 Colonists were to be found in the Massachusetts region. But these early comers—through much toil, deprivation and sacrifice of kindred—had dug deep and sure.

Dreamed and Did Too

They were individuals well equipped for such foundational work, for the Pilgrims, while benefiting from the advice of educated leaders, were mainly intelligent farmers—doers rather than dreamers— and inclined to be impatient with impractical ideals. Thus the forefathers developed the ideals of their new home very much as they developed their stone walls and their clearings—thoroughly and laboriously. And by their conquest over the New England wilderness they proved to other English dissenters that colonization of the region was possible.

Then came the Puritans, seeking first to build a "bulwark" against the Roman Catholics, second, to gratify a yearning to become larger land-owners than British conditions then permitted, and third, to escape from the lax morality of Europe to the simplicity of America. In 1630 they entered the harbor of Manchester-by-the-Sea, whence they continued to Charlestown by way of Salem, later settling at Shawmut.

They came to America in 17 vessels, some 1000 strong. Led by John Winthrop a considerable group of them remained at Salem, settled several years before by Endecott, Conant and Higginson. Unlike the Pilgrims, they were mostly people of education and property. Indeed, in the 30 years following the arrival of the Arbella, more than 200 university men swelled the growing population of Massachusetts.

For a time, the colony enjoyed a thrifty growth. By 1631 about 2000 colonists had settled in the Bay region. Nine years later the census had grown to some 20,000 and then emigration to New England from the mother country for a full two centuries practically ceased.

Colony Spreads Out

In the meantime, with Boston as a nucleus, the colonists were developing a score of hamlets in the vicinity of Massachusetts Bay, and while the colony bore the Indian name meaning "at the great hills," its little villages took on such English place names as Lexington, Salem, Roxbury, Ipswich and Dorchester, and the dialects of the British Isles became enriched with the spicy nomenclature of Indian traders, stage drivers, fisher folk and lumberjacks.

Yankee Doodle began to drop his r's rather than his h's, and showed in certain districts a tendency to talk through his nose.

He had been having many adventures. He had been through an Indian war. He had defied a king. He had been frightened by witches. He had battled over political matters and religious doctrines within and without. He had turned Roger Williams out into the wilderness, incidentally to found a sturdy plantation, because that fiery disturber of dogma had dared to preach tolerance. He had grown strong and independent and impatient of overseas interference, and finally he had shouldered his musket and severed his political allegiance to the German King of England.

But all this time Yankee Doodle had remained undeniably a New Englander. His many surnames remained reminiscent of the meads and downs and uplands and sea-washed towns of old England. During a period of almost 200 years his identity was unassailed.

Came From Hardy Stock

In 1858, the historian Palfrey noted that "no race has ever been more homogeneous than this. With near approach to precision, it may be said that the millions of living persons either born in New England or tracing their origin to natives of that region, are descendants of the 21,000 English who came over before the early emigration ceased upon the meeting of the Long Parliament." And Fiske is quoted as estimating that at least one-fourth the population of the United States has family ties reaching back to the Pilgrim and Puritan of New England.

Until well along toward the end of the eighteenth century, Yankee Doodle remained a "home body," as he would say. From the Bay Colony, he had expanded into the other New England states and left his stone walls and lumberman's mark and shipbuilder's pennants on fields and forests and seaports from Connecticut to Maine and from Boston to Burlington.

Then the call of the Long Rifles urged him to set forth with his family and his oxen into wider fields. His cowhide boots followed old trails into New York State. The tallow-greased axles of his van became yellow with the dust of the middle West. In a Springfield wagon he penetrated expanses of sage brush and yucca in the thirsty trek of the '49ers after the yellow metal. His lumbering advance carried him over the Sierra and soon chips from his ax were splashing into the Pacific.

Leaves Old Names Behind Him

And, as he went his dry, determined New England way, he left towns behind him—towns with names that had once been reminiscent of old England but were now reminiscent of New England—Rutland, Salem, Quincy, Springfield, Bangor, Watertown, Lewistown, Marshfield, Portland—towns in which are merchants and artisans and schoolmasters whose eyes today brighten at mention of the "cloud-capped granite hills" of New England.

And while Yankee Doodle rode his pony to and fro and up and down the nation, the magnet of natural resources was beginning to attract newcomers to his native region. Stone quarries, great stands of white pine, fisheries, immense water power and its concomitant of industries demanded new types of labor. Droves of workers from abroad came flocking upon the historic stage.

On the call of cotton manufacturers came first the Irish, then the French-Canadians to form their own villages in central and eastern Massachusetts; Portuguese fish and lobster men and factory hands became neighbors of old Cape Cod families; many New England towns developed a "Little Italy"; the granite quarries of Cape Ann drew such numbers of Swedes and Finns that old residents spoke of being outnumbered; the potato famine in Ireland contributed to swell the numbers of emigrants from the Emerald Isle and added a brogue to Boston politics. In 1920 the foreign-born whites represented 25.6 per cent of New England's population, those from the United Kingdom and Ireland forming the greatest proportion and those from southern Europe coming next.

With a total population of over 8,000,000, New England's native stock answers for more than half; New Englanders of mixed stock number about one-seventh; and foreign born a little less than one-fourth. During the period between 1920 and 1930 the foreign-born population increased by less than 1 per cent, while the total increase was mounting by more than 14 per cent.

Considering the comparative smallness of the New England states it might be thought that Yankee Doodle would be embarrassed by the nearness of so many new neighbors but the total of nearly 2,000,000 families shows the native-born citizen well established on broad old elm-shaded streets, two Yankee families to one of foreign extraction.

Similiarly the cockaded pony rider finds that in its total area of 66,424 square miles, as compared with that of Great Britain and Ireland's 94,279 square miles, New England with more than a third less territory has to accommodate only 271 persons to the square mile, while the British Isles have to find elbow room for some 490.

Of course the great majority of foreign-born residents of New England remain in the mill towns, but nevertheless when Yankee Doodle guides his pony into rural New England it behooves him to be a master of a score of languages lest his native twang make his speech unintelligible to the 30 nationalities represented in the foreign-born farm population, which comprises more than one-third of all the farm folk of the region.

Pausing at one of those tall-chimneyed, broad-eaved farm houses in Maine and inquiring as to the prospects of the potato crop, the Yankee rider, like as not, would be told in French-Canadian patois that the crop "ees lak my grande mere's pea zoop—tres bon!"

Or, wandering through the Cape Cod cranberry country, and smiling over the little homes of the pickers which resemble nothing so much as two-story, single-roomed sentry boxes, Mr. Doodle might be informed as to the state of the cranberry market by a dark-skinned, pleasant-voiced Portuguese brava from the Cape Verde Islands. A Rhode Island truck gardener from Naples or Sicily might explain things differently. "Hey, Mist', what-a you know! One-a, two-a, three-a, four-a, five-a seex-a fine head of celer'—for you: two bits. What-a you say?"

And that's the way it goes: French-Canadians, Scandinavians, Finns, Irish, British, Germans, Italians, Lithuanians, Portuguese, Russians, Czechoslovakians, Negroes.

But here is something to make Yankee Doodle thoughtful. In many respects the immigrant farmer is following the footsteps of the pioneering New Englander. In adjusting themselves to a new economic scheme, a large percentage of them work long hours, combine their agricultural efforts with other pursuits and engage in types of farming that require much hand labor, thus keeping alive agricultural enterprises that otherwise would probably have become extinct. Can it be possible that the New England soil will likewise mold them into the New England pattern?

Judging from the quickness with which they assimilate the catch phrases of the Americanization plan, the outlook seems in the affirmative. But judging from the native New Englander's standoffishness toward the "outlander," and the outlanders' almost unanimous refusal to take this seriously, it would seem that the elements of friction were pretty widely distributed and that the Yankeeization of Tony and Jacques and Felipe and their companions is a far-off consummation, however devoutly it may be wished.

Will Not Be Submerged

But your New Englander is stubborn—as stubborn as his soil. Back in his racial closet are the habiliments of the Pharisee. He not only believes that his is a unique mission founded on unassailable fundamentals, but at times he is surprisingly able to demonstrate it. Secure in his consciousness of being—as one of his pastors describes him—"a city set upon a hill," he goes serenely or doggedly as the case may be, on his way, troubling himself very little about the newcomers, even while dealing with them.

And so Yankee Doodle comes to town. He comes from tree-shaded hamlets, whose generous white houses sit back in spacious lawns; he comes from stony farms in the hills, nestling under the lee of the apple orchards; he comes from rich, spacious valley lands, dotted with great red barns and gracious homes; he comes from back-woods settlements, a guide's license pinned to his cap; he comes from mountain lands and pulp wood piles, swinging his ax; he comes from headlands and gentle beaches, his sou'wester dripping with the salt of the sea.

He comes in a "Tin Lizzie" or a Rolls-Royce, according to his means, and he comes without apology. He wears baggy blue jeans or jaunty flannels, as suits him, and his wampum belt has grown into a check book. But the visitor knows how to distinguish him from the hoi polloi. While he still wrestles with the hills, the trees, the water, the stone-walled fields and the stone-willed students for his sustenance, he has grown kindly, more mellow, less likely to indulge in pyrotechnical displays of self-righteousness, more inclined to bend.

The years have taught him lessons the newcomers have yet to learn. And yet, stir him beyond the point of patience, and a lean jaw juts out, keen gray eyes grow inflexible, and he is ready to hang witches, burn heretics, or manhandle kings as the need seems to be. For, after all, he's a New Englander. . . .

Traditions of Early New England Still Persist

Upper Center—By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Right—H. Armstrong Roberts. Lower Left and Right—By Ewing Galloway.

REFLECTING BEGINNINGS OF FIRST SETTLERS

Upper Row, Left to Right—Old Massachusetts North Shore Fisherman; Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market From Custom House Tower; Preparing for a Day's Work on the Farm. Lower Row, Left to Right—Congregational Church at Lyme Center, N. H.; Boston's $1,000,000 Fish Wharf.

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The Editor's Puzzle

104

9 She glanced toward the door as her daughter approached, ~~and began to~~ put on her coat. ~~She asked~~ ~~where~~ where she was going and ~~the~~ the maid had asked ~~if she could have~~ the evening off. "If ~~so~~ I bet I'll you are going out," she added, ~~I am determined that~~ I shall have a quiet evening at home."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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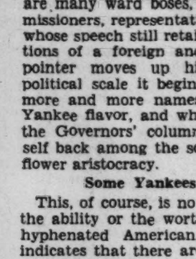

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Dr. Butler Lauds Roosevelt Appeal For World Amity

United States, France and Japan Held Obstacles to Peace; Sails for Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, accompanied by Mrs. Butler, is on his way to France today in the Berengaria of the Cunard Line to attend the Paris meeting, June 19 and 20, of the European committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which he is head. The committee consists of 15 leading citizens from nine different countries.

Following the meeting, the membership will offer its services to promote the success of the international conferences on disarmament and economic problems at Geneva and London.

In an interview before leaving New York, Dr. Butler praised the Roosevelt Administration for the energy and scope of its policies and said the President's appeal for world amity on May 16 had put "new hope and new courage into public opinion everywhere." He was confident its effects would be reflected in the work of both international conferences.

Dr. Butler held, however, that three obstacles "to the firmer establishment of international peace and the building of a new system of helpful international coöperation" are present today and that they are to be found in the United States, France and Japan.

In the United States, he said, this obstacle is "the Bourbon-like attachment among many to a policy of negation and isolation which . . . can only prolong the depression and gravely injure our whole industrial, social and political life"; in France the opinion "that national security can be found only in force and that without it the French people will not be secure within their boundaries," and in Japan "the people have fallen completely under the rule of their military element."

"If these three fundamental points can be dealt with satisfactorily," he said, "all matters of detail, both as to disarmament and international economic relations could be worked out speedily and with excellent practical results. The Treaty of Versailles cannot be revised by mere political pressure, but it can and ought to be revised in many respects by persuasion. There is little use in attempting this, however, until the three chief difficulties have been satisfactorily disposed of."

Iler Heads Southern Textile Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mr. H. H. Iler of Greenville, S. C., was elected president of the Southern Textile Association at the annual convention here. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Culver Batson of Lynchburg, Va.; executive secretary, Marshall Dilling of Gastonia; chairman of the board of governors, John A. McFall of Mooresville; new members of the board of governors, Walter Dillard Jr., of Augusta, Ga.; W. G. Young of Albemarle; Lyman Hamrick of Gaffney, S. C., and D. F. Short of Lynchburg, Va.

Officers of the association reported progress in its various activities during the year.

The Arkwrights, textile research group associated with the body, re-elected Mr. Carl Harris of Durham, president at a meeting held after adjournment of the association.

Youth of America Is Showing How to 'Make Best of Things'

Minnesota Group of Girl Scouts Works Out Barter Scheme Under Which They Enjoy Camp Life Without Fees—Other Instances Are Noted

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—The youth of America is "making the best of things" in a fine manner, according to reports which are reaching the headquarters of national organizations here.

Take the Girl Scouts of Chisholm, Minn., for example. Chisholm is situated in the heart of the iron range, in the open-pit mining country. Hundreds of its people have been unemployed or on part-time shifts for months. It looked last summer as though the Girl Scout camp could not be opened. Then the Scout leaders took matters into their own hands and decided to run the camp on the barter system, not one penny to change hands, a plan which has brought courage to many other communities this year.

The way that the Chisholm people worked out their own problem, which is now being copied elsewhere, was to have the girls bring from home, instead of money, heads of lettuce, bags of potatoes, jars of fruit, dozens of eggs, and all sorts of vegetables. The school board offered to transport the campers. The Girl Scout council agreed to pay for needed camp repairs, and equipment and supplies for all the groups, and the camp committee pledged itself to supervise all sessions.

It was decided that if the girls planned the menus, brought food from their own gardens and pantry shelves, did their own cooking and looked after the camp generally, it would not be necessary to charge them any fee at all. As a result 128 girls enjoyed without paying a penny outdoor living, swimming, adventuring in the woods, and all the joys and benefits of Scouting.

In Detroit, Mich., when there was no more money this winter to run the school buses, the Camp Fire Girls agreed to take young children to and from school when their mothers were too busy to accompany them. The mothers reported to the schools their children attended, and the Camp Fire Girls went over the lists to see who lived nearest to act as escort for the young students.

In 16 communities in Westchester County, New York, an occupation program has been put on which is setting young people further ahead than they might otherwise be. Under a county committee many kinds of activities have been organized. In Irvington unemployed girls were found to be especially interested in millinary. A milliner was found who was willing to donate her time as instructor, a vacant studio was given for a workroom, and hats and materials poured in from countless clothes closets as soon as the call went worth. The net result is newly created skills in sewing, idle time put to constructive use, and new hats at no cost to the owners.

Boys in Ossining have enrolled enthusiastically in boxing classes taught by an amateur volunteer, and classes have been organized in weaving, woodwork, and drawing from life. An empty store has been opened for a boys' club room in Tarrytown. The club members themselves made chairs, pingpong tables, and other equipment, and have been receiving volunteer instruction in chair caning.

In Mount Vernon, where a canvass revealed 1000 boys and girls out of work, a five-day week set-up of classes and recreational events was organized to meet the interests listed by the unoccupied young people. A boys' project is under way in White Plains to establish a woodwork firm. A small stock of lumber has been obtained and the boys are having volunteer instruction in advertising and selling.

Swedish Explorer Safe After 6 Years

PEIPING, China, June 8 (AP)—Dr. Nils Amboit, a member of a Chinese-Swedish expedition who was lost in 1927 in northern Tibet, is safe in Khotan, southwest Turkestan, according to a telegram received today by the Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, who planned to search for his confrere. The message from Dr. Amboit said he was returning shortly to China by way of India.

Dr. Amboit went into Sinkiang with a caravan of 80 camels in order to continue four years of research in central Asia. A snowstorm caused him to lose his camels and scientific instruments worth thousands of dollars.

He proceeded afoot toward Cherchen oasis, 400 miles south of the capital of Sinkiang, and had not been heard from until today. Dr. Hedin was awaiting permission from the Nanking Government before proceeding into the province.

Chicago Electricity Output

CHICAGO, June 8—Electricity output for this district for the week ended June 3 was 85,050,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 81,127,000 in the like period last year, an increase of 4.8 per cent. During the week ended May 27 output was 88,870,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 86,121,000 in the like 1932 period, an increase of 3.2 per cent.

U. S. Makes First Entry to Labor Parley in Geneva

Delegates, However, Attend as Observers—40-Hour Week Discussed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 8—United States collaboration with the League of Nations entered a new phase today when members of the American delegation for the first time took their seats in the International Labor Conference for the seventeenth session, which is being attended by government workers' and employers' delegates from 49 countries.

Sitting simultaneously with the London financial and economic conference, the labor assembly is attacking world problems from the industrial and social angle. On its agenda are such subjects as the 40-hour week, unemployment, old age, widows and orphans insurance, and abolition of fee-charging employment agencies. A draft convention providing for international agreements on these questions is before the conference.

The American delegation, though appointed by the State Department and which sits with the other delegations, can only act as official observers since the United States is not a member of the International Labor Organization. The delegation includes Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Massachusetts; Mr. William H. Stead, Minnesota University, and Mr. Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labor.

Signor Giuseppe de Michelis, Italian Government delegate, who has been active in promoting international acceptance of the 40-hour week, was elected president to succeed Sir Atul Chatterjee of India.

Despite present economic difficulties, there is a particularly strong representation from distant overseas countries, notably Latin America and the Far East. The proportion of countries sending full delegations is higher than usual. This apparently is due to general recognition of the serious problems to be worked out and the conviction that international agreements are essential to restore prosperity.

American Envoys To Await Offers

(Continued from Page 1)

ments, bringing rates materially down if Congress authorizes.

Four, though the delegation is keeping hands off currency problems, this has not prevented careful elaboration of plans to improve the price of silver by admitting it as a one-fifth backing for the world's chief currencies.

Finally the delegation approaches the goal of price raising generally with indefinite schemes for synchronizing international public works and perhaps leaving leeway for inflation in currency stabilization programs.

Drawn From Scattered Circles

The delegation that today crowds into the London train is regarded by old conference hands as one of the most curious alignments in all American diplomatic representation. Divergencies and enigmas emerged one after another during the Atlantic voyage. Members of the delegation were chosen from the four corners of the United States with the selection of Mr. Ralph W. Morrison, Texas business man and promoter of broad world experience, as a notable feature. Experts were also drawn from scattered circles not always in harmony with established government views.

This group must manifestly coalesce into one unit. Under Mr. Hull's modest and retiring guidance little discipline or cudgeling of the unorthodox into line is anticipated. But the transatlantic telephone is handy.

The entire group turns to London with feelings of considerable suspense. The big show is about to begin and the nature of America's contribution is still indefinite. But observers believe their contribution will be a major one if Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt have reasonably free hands. That is still the principal conclusion after eight days of sailing and conferring.

Employment Increases Reported in England

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—Ministry of Labor figures yesterday revealed a decrease of 114,755 in the number of registered unemployed in the month ended May 22. The report showed 158,427 fewer unemployed than in May a year ago.

Tabulation of monthly reports showed a reduction of jobless totaling 320,186 in the last four months, for which there are statistics. Recent improvement has been most marked in building, public works, contracting, brick and tile manufacture, iron, steel and engineering industries, metal goods, shipbuilding and ship repairing, textiles and clothing, boots and shoes, pottery, the distributive industries and dock and harbor services.

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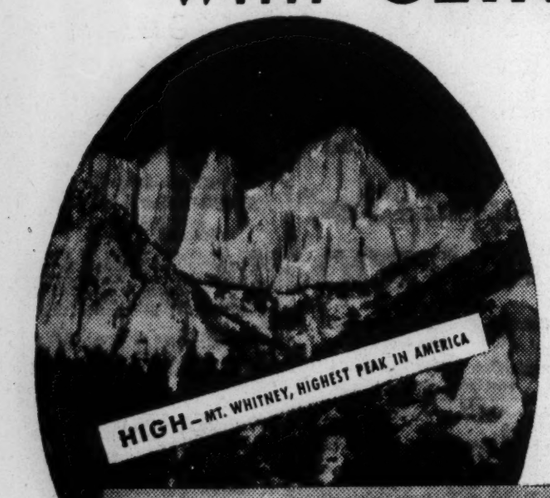

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Harvard Crews Optimistic But Season Is Poor

Veteran Varsity and Late Showing of Jayvees Is Raising Crimson Hope

Harvard's varsity crew has not won a race this season; the junior varsity has won only one and the freshmen, like the varsity, have not won at all. That prospect, on the face of it, would indicate slight hope for the Crimson against the Eli at New London, June 16, but on the contrary, confidence reigns among the personnel at the Harvard crew quarters. Coach Charles J. Whiteside emphatically believes his varsity crew a better rowing-machine than has been evidenced in the two regattas on the Charles River this spring. Particularly in the test against Navy and Pennsylvania.

Regardless of the season record, like a defending champion in the majority of sports, the Crimson should rate a favorite against Yale in the four-mile test. Harvard's boat, from stem to stern, is nearly a veteran organization. The stern four is now rowing its fourth consecutive season together—a feat that no one has been able to recall as having happened at any college before and especially as victorious throughout. These four at Harvard have something to work for. At the same time it must be mentioned that the little coxswain, Henry H. Bissell '33 of Cambridge, has beat the time and steered the same four during all that time.

Cassedy's Dynamic Stroking

Much of the success is due to the dynamic stroking of Gerard J. Cassedy '33 of Cambridge, and the pick-up ability of Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33 of Milton at No. 7. The other two members are W. Benjamin Bacon '33 of Boston and Capt. Malcolm Bancroft '33 of Boston at 6 and 5, respectively. With the exception of Saltonstall, who is 22, all are 21 years of age and over six feet in height. Their weights in order are 180, 185, 187 and 198, indicating the heaviness of this four-mile crew. R. H. Hallowell '33 of Readville at No. 4 rowed on the varsity last year, the junior varsity in 1931 and on the freshman of the previous year, while Bradford Simmons '34 of Baltimore, Md. at No. 3, is the only man new to the varsity boat, having rowed the same position on the juniors last year.

Edward Yoemans Jr. '33 of Westport Point, at No. 2, rowed the same position last year, while Waldo H. Holcombe '33 of Cambridge, at bow, has the same distinction as the stern four, having rowed that position four years. This bow four is made up of six-footers and weighs 184, 186, 173 and 174 respectively. Excepting 4, 3 and 2, every man has been in the varsity against Yale since his freshman days.

All excepting Simmons will end their rowing days at Harvard this season and are causing no little wonderment as to what the Harvard rowing prospects for next year will be. Coach Whiteside admits that it is a problem, but points to certain members of the junior varsity which showed vast improvement in defeating Navy a short while ago. These members of the jayvees are being brought along for next year's varsity and Whiteside appears well satisfied with their promise.

Junior Boat to California

The junior boat is the one picked to represent Harvard against the three far-western crews and two other eastern crews in California later in the season. The varsity boat could not go intact, since its main cog, Cassedy, stroke, does not wish to go. The burden of representing Harvard rests mostly upon this junior crew with Brad Simmons in at 5 and Bacon at 6 necessitating some changes from the present make-up.

Next season it is not unlikely that the present junior stroke, Samuel S. Drury Jr. '35 of Concord, N. H., will be stroking the varsity. He rowed as a freshman, but not in the first crew, and before that he rowed at St. Paul's School. Francis J. Swayze '33, of Hamburg, N. J., is one of the five seniors in the boat. He rowed 7 on the junior varsity last year, 4 on the jayvee of 1931, 2 as a freshman and now handles the important position at No. 7. Previous to that he rowed on the second Kent School crew of 1929.

Alastair D. Robertson '33 of Hewlett, L. I., New York, is rowing 6, but has not shown much since his freshman and sophomore years until now. Gridley Barrows '34 of Sharon has rowed at 5 for two years in the junior boat with occasional trials in the first boat. Four and 3 are occupied by seniors, John W. Pierce of Topsfield and the recently-elected captain, Albert L. Nickerson of Dedham. Pierce rowed as a freshman, then went to the class crews his sophomore year and was 6 on the juniors last year. Nickerson rowed bow on the 1930 combination and 1931 and 1932 juniors.

Whipple Stays At No. 2

Taggart Whipple '34 of Cohasset at No. 2, also rowed that position his freshman year and last year with the juniors. Samuel H. Wolcott Jr. '33 of Milton at bow, rowed 3 his freshman year, 3 on the junior varsity in 1931 and 5 on the combination last year. Edward S. Litchfield '34 was coxswain his freshman year and on the juniors last year as well as this year.

Substitutes taken along for the varsity, who will be in the combination crew if it is decided to have one, are Philip V. Bray '35 of Brookline and Franklin A. Reece Jr. '35 of Chestnut Hill, both Noble and Greenough products. The other two, Henry Saltonstall '35, brother of the varsity No. 7, and Richard Stackpole '34, both of Milton, and the former prepared at Milton Academy and the latter at St. Paul's. Bray was on the freshman crew last year and Stackpole rowed on the freshman eight two years ago.

The freshmen, like the varsity, have not won a race. Their situation is even more clouded. In races to date they have shown little form and Coach Haines instituted changes in the seating as late as the first day at Red Top. Whether he will be able to mold them into a real crew or not remains to be seen.

Only Four Experienced

Of the present seating only four have had rowing experience before matriculating at Harvard. Bow, 3, 4 and 5 pulled oars elsewhere; but the stroke, 7, 6 and 2 are experiencing their first shell work. Coxswain Henry K. McVickar handled the tiller ropes at St. Mark's three years.

L. C. Farley Jr., bow, rowed at Kent School, while Capt. Raymond S. Clark, No. 3, led the Groton crew last year. Wilton S. Burton of Bronxville, N. Y., No. 4, rowed at Middlesex and William W. Prout of Chestnut Hill, No. 5, rowed at Noble and Greenough. Arthur Beane of Cambridge, stroke; Henry F. Atherton Jr., of Syosset, N. Y., No. 7, Reginald D. Kernan of Utica, N. Y., No. 6, and Robert S. Wolcott of Milton, brother of the jayvee bow, No. 2, are the oarsmen without experience.

Among the substitutes only one has not had previous experience. Roger W. Drury of Concord, N. H., brother of the jayvee stroke, and William W. Gallagher of Needham, two of the recently removed oarsmen, rowed at St. Paul's and Browne and Nichols. William D. Locke of Concord, Mass., rowed at Middlesex and W. E. Howell of Salisbury, Conn., was a coxswain at Tabor Academy. Leonard P. Eliel of Berkeley, Calif., the other recently removed oarsman, did not row before entering Harvard. The present seating follows:

Varsity

Bow—W. H. Holcombe '33, 2—Edward Yoemans Jr. '33, 3—Bradford Simmons '34, 4—Roger H. Hallowell '33, 5—Capt. Malcolm Bancroft '33, 6—W. Benjamin Bacon '33, 7—Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33, stroke—Gerard J. Cassedy '33, coxswain—H. H. Bissell '33.

Junior Varsity

Bow—S. H. Wolcott Jr. '33, 2—Taggart Whipple '34, 3—Capt. A. L. Nickerson '33, 4—John W. Pierce '33, 5—Gridley Barrows '34, 6—Alastair D. Robertson '33, 7—Francis J. Swayze '33, stroke—Samuel S. Drury Jr. '35, coxswain—Edward S. Litchfield '34.

Varsity Substitutes

Philip V. Bray '35, Franklin A. Reece Jr. '35, Henry Saltonstall '35, Richard Stackpole '34.

Freshman

Bow—Louis C. Farley Jr., 2—Robert S. Wolcott, 3—Capt. Raymond S. Clark, 4—Wilton S. Burton, 5—William W. Prout, 6—Reginald D. Kernan, 7—Henry F. Atherton Jr., stroke—Arthur Beane, coxswain—Henry K. McVickar.

Freshman Substitutes

Roger W. Drury, Leonard P. Eliel, William W. Gallagher Jr., William D. Locke, Wallace E. Howell.

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Durant (Okla.) Girls Take World Title

By the Associated Press

Edmonton, June 8

THE Durant (Oklahoma) Presbyterian College women's basketball team lifted the world championship from Edmonton Commercial Grads here last night by defeating the decade-long title-holders 45 to 43.

The victory was the third straight for the United States team, holder of the women's national A. A. U. championship, and gave it the five-game series. It was the first time the Grads had lost a series since their organization several years ago.

Somerset Scores 272 And West Indians 37

TAUNTON, Eng., June 8 (Canadian Press)—Somerset had scored 272 in the first innings of the cricket match with the British West Indies yesterday.

Before play was called, West Indies ran up 37 runs for no wickets, Roach scoring 24.

The score:

Somerset, First Innings

J. Lee, c. Merry, b. Valentine	23		
F. Lee, b. Achong	86		
Longrigg, c. Christiani, b. Valentine	41		
White, c. Roach, b. Griffith	58		
Ingle, c. Roach, b. Griffith	0		
Burrough, c. Christiani, b. Griffith	4		
Bennett, c. Grant, b. Merry	16		
Wellard, c. Christiani, b. Griffith	8		
Luckes, lbw. Griffith	8		
Priddy, not out	3		
Extras	11		
Total	272		

Bowling Analysis

	R.	W.		R.	W.
Griffith	64	5	Martin	20	0
Valentine	65	3	Headley	39	0
Achong	45	1	Grant	8	0

British West Indies, First Innings

Roach, not out	24
Barrow, not out	9
Extras	4
Total (for two wickets)	37

Griscom Cup Team Named

Dorothy Richards of the Weston Golf Club and chairman of the committee named to select the women who will make up the Massachusetts team which is to meet New York and Philadelphia next week for the Griscom Cup, has named the 12 women who will represent the Bay State as follows: Mary Parkinson, Dedham Country and Polo Club; Mrs. W. G. Dow, Wellesley Country Club; Mrs. Henri F. Pronaret, Charles River Country Club; Martha Brewer, Weston Golf Club; Ruth Batchelder, Brae Burn Country Club; Mrs. Willie Howard, Charles River Country Club; Mrs. Charles F. Eaton, Wellesley Country Club; Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley Country Club; Deborah Verry, Tatnick Country Club; Rosamond Vahey, Concord Country Club; Mrs. William Ferris, Brae Burn Country Club, and Dorothy Richards, Weston Golf Club.

Jewel Ens Suspended

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Jewel Ens, acting manager of the Cincinnati Reds, has been suspended indefinitely because of his run-in with Umpire George Barr during the game between the Reds and St. Louis Cardinals at Cincinnati Tuesday, President John A. Heydler of the National League said last night he was uncertain as to the duration of the suspension and that he probably would decide today whether it would be continued or whether to lift the suspension and substitute a fine as punishment.

Brooklyn Buys Boyle

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced the purchase of Ralph Boyle, slugging outfielder of the Baltimore Orioles of the International League, for Del Bissonette, one of Brooklyn's two first basemen, and an unnamed amount of cash. Boyle hit .314 in the International League last season, and has been going at a .370 clip this year.

College Baseball Results

Harvard 4, Alumni 3.
Holy Cross 7, Springfield 0.
Providence 7, Brown 0.
Yale 5, New York A. C. 3.

Sixth Straight Puts White Sox Up in Standing

Athletics and Senators Play 13-All Tie Game in Nine Innings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	13	.705
Chicago	26	20	.565
Washington	27	21	.563
Philadelphia	23	20	.535
Cleveland	26	24	.520
Detroit	22	25	.468
St. Louis	17	13	.340
Boston	14	30	.318

Results June 7

Detroit 3, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1.
Washington 13, Philadelphia 13 (nine innings, rain).
Only games scheduled.

Winning their sixth straight baseball game, the Chicago White Sox took possession of second place in the American League race yesterday, just ahead of the Washington Senators, who played a tie with Philadelphia. The White Sox defeated the St. Louis Browns, 4 to 1. Milton Gaston and Bump Hadley pitched on about even terms for eight innings. In the ninth, however, the Sox bunched two hits and two bases on balls with an error by Hadley, putting across two runs. The Browns found Gaston for only seven safeties, and most of them were scattered. Al Simmons hit a homer for the winners.

The Detroit Tigers bunched four hits for three runs in the sixth inning yesterday against Cleveland, and this lone rally was enough to give them a 3-to-1 triumph. Oral Hildebrand started for the Indians. He pitched shutout ball for five innings, but suddenly went to pieces in the sixth. Marvin Owen opened the Detroit rally with a homer. Then singles by Gehringer, Walker and Greenberg, including a stolen base by Walker, gave the Tigers two more runs. Tom Bridges worked in the Detroit box.

The Athletics and Senators pounded the ball hard yesterday, but failed to reach a decision. The final score was 13-all, which means the game must be replayed. The Senators put across one run in the tenth inning, taking the lead, 14 to 13. However, when the weather refused to let the A's take their turn at bat in the last half of the same inning, the game was called and the score, of course, reverted back to the ninth.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Gaston and Berry, Grube; Hadley and Shea. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 7m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	3	8	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	6	0

Batteries—Bridges and Hayworth; Hildebrand, Hudlin, Bean and Myatt. Losing pitcher — Hildebrand. Umpires — Kolls, Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 56m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	—13	11	1	
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	2—13	16	3	

Batteries—Whitehill, Crowder, McAfee and Berg, Sewell; Claset, Peterson, Walberg and Cochrane, Madjeski. Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Summers. Time—2h. 28m.

Forty-Six Major 'I's' To Iowa Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 8—Major letters for 46 athletes in four sports were officially approved by the University of Iowa board in control of athletics here yesterday.

Thirteen insignia in baseball, 14 in track, nine in basketball, and 10 in swimming were granted. In addition, minor letters and freshman numerals in the four sports, and major and minor letters and freshman numerals in golf, tennis, gymnastic wrestling, and spring football, a total of 173 awards, were authorized.

Those granted major letters were:

Baseball

Stanley Bazant '35, G. L. Baker '33, M. B. Riegert '33, C. G. Schmidt '34, H. J. Schultehenrich '34, F. H. Stampel '33, and William Ricke '33.

Track

Dale Barker '34, R. E. Bott '35, L. A. Campisi '33, R. F. Cook '35, T. E. Corcoran '35, Robert Cornog '33, W. S. Dean '34, R. P. Henry '34, L. J. Kouba '34, W. W. Massey '34, T. W. More '34, B. A. Page '35, C. L. Tabb '35, and Calvin Hoskinso '34.

Basketball

J. H. Barko '35, H. D. Bastian '34, H. R. Eshleman '33, J. W. Grim '35, J. E. Kotlow 33, G. E. Krumbholz '34, Howard Moffitt 34, M. B. Riegert '33, and B. A. Selzer '34.

Swimmers

A. W. Anderson '35, William Busby '35, B. D. Grove '35, H. S. Haskins '34, J. P. McClintock '35, W. A. McCloy '33, Chester Mohl '35, E. J. Nellsen '33, W. B. Ross '33, and B. W. Meyer '33.

Dartmouth Elects Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., June 8—Robert H. Michelet '34 of Washington, D. C., was elected captain of the Dartmouth track team yesterday, and Cornelius J. Shea '34 of Dorchester, Mass., was elected captain of the lacrosse team. Michelet, a star football player, is also a weight man on the track and field team. He is president of the junior class and the Green Key Society, and is a high scholarship student. Shea is a brilliant goal tender whose work enabled Dartmouth to end its lacrosse season undefeated this year.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	36	25	.590
Hollywood	36	26	.581
Sacramento	36	28	.563
Los Angeles	34	28	.548
Missions	33	31	.516
Oakland	28	34	.452
Seattle	23	36	.390
San Francisco	23	41	.359

Results June 7

Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 4.
Oakland 3, San Francisco 2.
Missions 7, Portland 1.
Hollywood 3, Seattle 2.

Father and Son Golf

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—The nineteenth annual championship tournament of the Father and Son Golf Association will be held over the links of the Garden City (L. I.) Golf Club the week of June 26. The Garden City club has staged this affair for the last nine years. E. H. Driggs Jr. and E. H. Driggs 3d won the title last year when they placed ahead of A. W. and C. L. Swenson. The Driggs turned in a score of 80—11—69.

Willard Given Big Ten Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., June 8—Kenneth A. Willard '33, fancy diver at Northwestern University, was awarded the Big Ten medal for combined high scholarship and athletic proficiency. He was a place winner in Big Ten and national collegiate swimming meets for three years. He completed four years of college work with a B average. He is the son of Prof. C. E. Willard of Northwestern's engineering school.

Meissner to Lead Track Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., June 8—Milton Meissner '34 of Plainfield, N. J., has been elected captain of the Lehigh University track team for next year.

British Ryder Cup Hopes Pinned On Five Newcomers

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—Great Britain will pin its hopes for a victory in the "rubber" Ryder Cup series against the United States team largely upon a group of professionals who never have seen service in the international matches.

Of the team of 10 selected yesterday for the series at the Southport and Ainsdale Golf Club, Southport, Lancashire, June 26-27, only five, including the two reserves, have had Ryder Cup experience. One of the others—Percy Alliss—is a well-known internationalist, but was barred from the series for many years because of his position as professional at Wannsee, a German club. The other newcomers are Alan Dailey, Arthur Lacey, A. H. Padgham and George Perry.

Abe Mitchell, Charles A. Whitcombe and W. H. Davies, all veterans of previous Ryder Cup encounters, were named on the active list, while Syd Easterbrook and Arthur G. Havers were chosen as reserves. J. H. Taylor will act as non-playing captain.

Chicago Cubs Gain In Race, Beating Pirates

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	17	.614
St. Louis	28	18	.609
Pittsburgh	25	20	.556
Chicago	26	22	.542
Cincinnati	23	23	.500
Boston	21	27	.438
Brooklyn	18	25	.419
Philadelphia	16	32	.333

Results June 7

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Only games scheduled.

The Chicago Cubs advanced to within half a game of third place in the National League baseball standing yesterday by handing the slipping Pittsburgh Pirates a 7-to-2 defeat. The victory gave the champions three out of four in the series. Guy Bush limited the Pirates to nine scattered hits and was never in serious trouble. The Cubs drove Bill Swift out of the box in the second inning with a four-run attack, featuring a homer by Bill Jurges. They put across three more runs with Kremer pitching in the sixth. Babe Herman had a perfect day at bat with a double and two triples.

Boston made it two out of three from Philadelphia by winning the series final yesterday, 3 to 1. Ben Cantwell was the star, pitching six-hit ball as well as driving in the first Braves' run. Cantwell and Jim Elliott battled on even terms for six innings, but the Braves pushed across one run in the seventh and continued in the eighth with two more. Jordan, Urbanski and Moore, like Cantwell, produced timely hits.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	x	—7	12	0	
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2	9	1	

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Swift, Kremer, Hoyt, Harris and Grace. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—2h. 5m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	x—3	9	1	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	6	1	

Batteries—Cantwell and Hargrave; Elliott, Moore and Davis. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 40m.

Eli Juniors in Fast Two-Mile Time Row

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 8—Yale's junior varsity and freshman crews occupied the spotlight yesterday in the training now going on here for the Harvard-Yale regatta, June 16. The Eli Jayvees led the freshmen downstream over the upper two-mile course in a time row by 2½ lengths. Unofficial time for the Jayvees was 9m. 36s., which is very fast. Conditions were extremely favorable with the tide and wind.

The Yale varsity had a light morning workout, but went through their regular paces in the evening. Harvard went through two workouts with the evening stretches being long. The Harvard freshmen underwent a slight change in their seating for the day due to the forced layoff of Reginald D. Kernan at No. 6. Arthur Beane, stroke, took Kernan's seat and William D. Locke stroked the boat.

Yale Names Three Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8—Yale has announced the three players who are to represent the Blue with three Harvard players in a tennis match to be played against a combined Oxford-Cambridge team at Newport, R. I., July 13-15. Robert D. Stewart '36 of Pensacola, Fla., captain of this year's freshman team, and recent winner of the Connecticut state championship title; John U. Moorehead '34 of Washington, D. C., captain-elect of next year's varsity team, and Egbert J. Miles Jr. '35S of New Haven are the players named, with Edward W. Mansfield '36 of Bridgeport, as an alternate.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	35	20	.636
New Orleans	34	23	.596
Birmingham	33	24	.579
Nashville	33	25	.569
Chattanooga	26	28	.481
Atlanta	25	31	.446
Little Rock	19	36	.345
Knoxville	19	37	.339

Results June 7

Chattanooga 10, Knoxville 6.
New Orleans 9, Memphis 3.
Birmingham 8, Little Rock 1.
Atlanta 5, Nashville 4.
Nashville 3, Atlanta 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	33	19	.635
Rochester	31	21	.596
Toronto	28	24	.538
Baltimore	29	26	.527
Montreal	24	28	.462
Albany	22	29	.431
Jersey City	22	29	.431
Buffalo	19	32	.373

Results June 7

Newark 2, Albany 0.
Jersey City 5, Baltimore 3.
Toronto at Buffalo (rain).
Montreal at Rochester (rain).

Silver Card for Roosevelt

PHILADELPHIA, June 8 (AP)—A silver membership card of the Delaware Yachtsmen's League is to be presented to President Roosevelt for his interest in the sea. At a meeting Tuesday, the league's members voted the nation's Chief Executive into membership as an honorary member of the organization's 14 clubs along the Delaware River.

Colby Reelects Taylor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 8—Norman A. Taylor '34 of Skowhegan has been re-elected captain of the Colby College lawn tennis team for next year.

College Golf Result

C. C. N. Y. 5½, Faculty 3½.

Armour, Hagen Favored to Win Chief Honors

Six Winners, and Runnersup in Four Tourneys Tee Off in Open Golf

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 8—Six winners in former tourneys and four runnersup were included in the field of 148 teeing off at the North Shore Golf Club near here today in the thirty-seventh annual open championship tournament of the United States Golf Association. The list includes the title defender, Eugene Sarazen; Billy Burke, winner in 1931; Walter C. Hagen, winner in '14, and '19; Thomas D. Armour, winner in '27; John J. Farrell, winner in '28, and Cyril Walker, winner in '24.

Those who, so close to and yet so far from the title, are trying again are Macdonald Smith, runnerup in 1930; R. A. (Bobby) Cruickshank, runnerup in '23; Al R. Espinosa, runnerup in '29, and Harry Cooper, runnerup in '27. Cooper, Cruickshank and Espinosa tied for the titles and lost in playoffs.

In view of the fact that none but Robert T. Jones Jr. has been able to repeat in consecutive seasons of recent years, Sarazen is not an outstanding favorite. Jones is not entered but is here. Armour and Hagen are favored, the former because of excellent practice rounds, the latter because of his perennial threat. Leonard H. Diegel, Craig R. Wood and F. Densmore Shute are outsiders frequently mentioned as likely contenders. At least 10 others have shown they are capable of winning.

Accuracy from the tee at North Shore pays a handsome premium, according to the remarks of some who played practice rounds. The fairways are narrow, flanked by abundant rough. After the drive, the shots to the green widen out. Around the greens there seem to be few disturbing complications. Some say the course seems made to order for Sarazen. It is 6900 yards in length and par is 72, the nines being 36 each way.

John N. Fisher '34 of University of Michigan, the Big Ten and United States intercollegiate champion, who finished among the first 32 in last year's open, turned in a 70 yesterday. It was the best score of the practice day.

Trophy Is Accepted, New Major-Minor 'H'

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University has accepted the Bruce Finlay Vanderveer Trophy given anonymously in memory of the late Bruce Finlay Vanderveer who was captain of the 1932 Harvard freshman crew.

The trophy is to be awarded annually at Red Top, Conn., to the outstanding man of the Harvard freshman crew. A committee of three men is to vote the award. They are the varsity coach, Charles J. Whiteside; freshman coach, Herbert H. Haines, and the winner of the previous year's award. This year Capt. Malcolm Bancroft '33 of the varsity crew will vote with the coaches.

Bruce F. Vanderveer was the son of Stephen L. Vanderveer of Great Neck, L. I. He prepared for Harvard at Mercersburg Academy and Stony Brook School and entered Harvard with the class of 1935.

The Committee also voted to award a major-minor "H" to any undergraduate who has won a letter for three consecutive years in the same minor sport. This vote will apply to the current year and is not retroactive.

Sutcliffe Scores 205 Of Yorkshire's 449

LONDON, June 8 (Canadian Press)—Yorkshire's great batsman, Herbert Sutcliffe, scored 205 to give his side a fine start in the first-class cricket match with Warwickshire today. Closing scores in county and other first-class matches starting yesterday were.

At Birmingham—Yorkshire 449 for five (Sutcliffe 205, Mitchell 52, Layland 76, Barber 59 not out) against Warwickshire.

At Lords—M. C. C. 406 (Cooke 94, Hearne 53, Robins 106); Kent 20 for none.

At Leyton—Hampshire 337 (Arnold 75, Mead 61); Essex 32 for none.

At Leicestershire — Leicestershire 276 (Armstrong 77, Geary 81, Brown six for 63); Surrey 16 for one.

At Manchester—Lancashire 311 (Iddon 53, Eckersley 85 not out); Sussex six for none.

At Northampton—Nottinghamshire 378 for eight (Keeton 94, Carr 125) against Northamptonshire.

At Pontypridd—Gloucestershire 332 (Barnett 154, Dacre 54); Glamorgan 17 for one.

At Worcester—Worcestershire 353 for six (Walters 124, Wright 57, Quaife 53 not out) against Derbyshire. Walters's century made him the first batsman to reach 1000 runs this season.

Kent Crew Sails for England

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The Kent (Conn.) School crew, victors over the Harvard lightweight varsity eight, sailed in the Berengaria last night for England to compete in the Henley regatta, which starts July 5. In addition to the squad of 10 oarsmen and two managers, under the leadership of the Rev. F. R. Sill, 20 friends and relatives of the schoolboys accompanied the crew. Rowing machines were installed on the ship's deck in order to give the crew some practice on the way over. The current trip to the Henley regatta is the third for a Kent crew, and the eight, undefeated this season, is considered the strongest ever sent over by the school.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	27	15	.659
Indianapolis	27	17	.614
Minneapolis	25	22	.532
Milwaukee	24	23	.511
Toledo	24	25	.490
St. Paul	23	26	.469
Louisville	21	28	.429
Kansas City	18	35	.340

Results June 7

Columbus 10, St. Paul 1.
Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 1.
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 2.
Toledo 8, Minneapolis 2.
Milwaukee 8, Louisville 3.
Milwaukee 6, Louisville 1.

Greece Is Eliminated

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 8 (AP)—Czechoslovakia defeated Greece, 6—1, 8—1, 6—1, today in the doubles encounter of their Davis Cup series for the third straight victory to advance to the semi-final round of European zone competition.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Refunding Debts Called Expensive Move for Detroit

Interest Charges Exceed Cost of Public Works, Loan Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 8—Cities that go in for refunding their debts on a large scale, because they are unable to meet interest charges on outstanding bonds, lay themselves liable to be financially handicapped for years, according to an analysis of Detroit's refunding plan, announced today.

Dr. Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, shows that the refunding agreement between the city and bondholders, while it will ease the present situation, will eventually cost the city $124,000,000. "In short," he said, "it will be the most costly single enterprise which the city has ever contemplated.

"The expense of refunding exceeds the cost of all of Detroit's school buildings, is greater than the cost of all of the city's sewers; is almost double the cost of the water system, is twice the investment of the Detroit Street Railway System, and equal to present tax operating expenses of the city for three years."

Dr. Upson said that his analysis is not an argument against refunding, which is greatly needed to ease the tax burden for a time, but perhaps more properly shows the wrongness of piling up huge debts for future generations to pay. The immediate need for a refunding of the city's debts is a "saving" of $16,000,000, and a reduction of about $7 per $1000 assessed valuation in the tax rate.

By refunding, Dr. Upson shows that a peak load for debt of about $30,000,000 a year during the next five years is swapped for a much lighter burden during the next 10 years. By this trade, however, a cost of $19,000,000 a year until 1963 must be assumed when the holiday is over, whereas without refunding the cost would scale down rapidly until it reached zero in 1961.

Refunding of city debts is not new, the research director finds. "In 1841," he said, "Cornelius Roosevelt, capitalist and progenitor of President Roosevelt, protested to the treasurer of the city of Detroit the default in the payment of interest on its bonds. In 1847, the city resumed payment, its unpaid interest in the meantime having been funded, which increased the debt from $246,000 to $285,000."

Ninety-two years later, in 1933, a similar refunding agreement is reached between the city and its principal creditors. Its tax-supported debt now stands at $405,000,000. Refunding will run this sum up to $469,000,000.

Michigan Law Holds Cider 'Hard' in 15 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich. — Nobody will have to wonder any longer in Michigan as to whether aging cider or fruit juices are non-intoxicating. All that is necessary is a calendar pad and a knowledge of when the beverage was manufactured—at least that's what the state law indicates.

Gov. William A. Comstock put his signature on the legislative act setting up the premise that cider and fruit juices are non-intoxicating if the period elapsed since their manufacture does not exceed 15 days. Previous Michigan legisatures have struggled for years to embody this into law.

Radio Association Plans to Coöperate On Recovery Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 8—The radio manufacturing industry, as represented by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, having approved the Federal Administration's industrial recovery plan, has set to work to find ways and means of coöperating with the Government in carrying out this plan when it is put into operation.

Following approval of the Roosevelt "industry control" plan at the annual meeting of the association here June 6, a committee of leading radio manufacturers was appointed to compile industry data in anticipation of the new law.

Without a dissenting vote, the members of the association, which is said to represent all prominent national manufacturers, authorized the board of directors to "do anything that may be required by the Industrial Recovery Act in coöperation with the Federal Government."

The committee consists of Mr. W. Roy McCanne, president of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., chairman; Mr. Paul V. Klugh, vice-president of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago; Mr. Arthur B. Murray, president of the United American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, Mass., and Mr. S. W. Muldowny, chairman of the National Radio Tube Corporation, New York.

An important demand of the convention was formulation of a plan for a "radio progress week" next fall.

Indiana's Voters Favor Repeal of 18th Amendment

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 8 (AP)—Indiana voted for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment June 6 by 554,129 to 312,464, according to complete but unofficial tabulation of the ballots.

In so doing, it elected 246 wet delegates out of 329 that will meet in convention here June 26 formally to record the State as favoring such a step. Repealists carried 56 of the 92 counties of the State. The population of the counties so voting is 2,476,787 as compared with 763,716 for those voting against any change in the Federal Constitution. The outcome in most rural counties was close, determined in some by as few as 23 votes.

Buick's May Production

DETROIT, June 8—May production of Buick Motor Company amounted to 5015 cars, compared with 2913 in the like month a year ago. The June schedule calls for a 54 per cent increase over last year.

Rainbow Colors Sweep Over Sky At Chicago Fair

'Fireless Fireworks' Made by Lights and Steam Close Electric Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 8—"Fireless fireworks" painted the night sky with rainbow colors in fantastic motion at a Century of Progress last night. The display, produced by the Ryan Electric-Steam Color Scintillator, was a climax to Electric Day at the fair.

A ballet of giant searchlights now brilliantly colored, now pale as the northern lights, danced over the night heavens. Puffing engines, columns of steam and bursting fireworks bombs produced floating clouds for the stained light to play upon.

Sometimes the searchlights performed in stately drill, the geometric shafts of cerise, green, orange, blue swaying, enriching one another, blending, separating. Then there were cracks and reports in the air as bombs burst and left dainty clouds which were instantly tinted in the hues of the rainbow and set adrift in the sea of darkness, to float away like bits of chiffon.

Now, thanks to some trick of the steam scintillator, a feathery fan spread over the sky, a fan of trembling color. The colors were mixed on the sky palette, changing into new hues. But too much color may pall, and for contrast the beams were allowed to glow white with just a touch of cool green. More smoke bombs, more clouds. The great searchlights reached out their long fingers to catch the drifting vapors, pursuing and catching them despite the efforts of the wind to drive them erratically out of reach.

At last a closing salvo was given, some 250 shells and rockets hissed upward and burst in the

The Home Forum

Haymaking in a Corner of Sussex

WE ARE haymaking here, in this corner of Sussex. From morn till night the men are busy in the fields. The grass goes down in blossomy swathes, sweet with buttercups and clover, speedwell and ox-eye daisies. Heat simmers over the meadows at the height of the afternoon, the hazy golden-green of the young oak woods is hung with filmy purple shadows, and the doves croon all day long in the sleepy depths.

Now, at dusk, the scent of the tossed hay drifts up deliciously from the meadows; the last wagon load has gone down the lane quietly, like a shadow, through the dews and scents of the summer twilight. The last of the haymakers call out a cheery "good-night," as they tramp home.

* * *

All is hushed now; the grass glimmers faintly with dew, a white owl flits noiselessly along the edge of the wood. There is a pale gleam of moonrise behind the dark pines; another moment or two and a full moon, round and golden, will climb up behind the listening woods and swing itself into a silvering sky. But, for the present, the world is a shadow wherein blue half-light mingles with green dusk.

It is strange how haymaking can call up a host of happy memories. Some may look back over actual haymakings and recall the part they played in them; no doubt the oldest will see many changes. At one time the mower cut the grass with his scythe, just as the reaper took the corn in his hand and cut it off close to the ground with his sickle. He loved to start work early in the morning, while the dew was still thick, and he would get half a day's work done before the sun grew hot. Whisperingly the scythe would sweep through the grass, silver-swift, scintillating in the sunshine. And the mowers would catch glimpses of rose and blue and purple blossoms going down in the green swathes, like wonderful peacock's tails continuously describing beautiful arcs.

Now how different it is! The earth itself shakes beneath the iron giant of a motor tractor as it propels itself round and round the field, mercilessly tearing away the green veil which has given sanctuary to many small birds and animals since the field was first shut off for mowing grass. Field mice are now searching pathetically for their ruined homes; an orange-tipped butterfly flits about, looking for the lost marguerites; and rabbits, with a bobbing of little white tails, are trying to retrace the runs they had through the tall, cool grasses. Earlier in the evening a grasshopper was leaping from one cut blade to another, a thrush was hopping up and down the swathes searching for insects; and a skylark, whose nest had escaped the machine's knives, soared aloft singing.

There is a stealthy rustling in the hedge. Something moves in the tall fringe of grasses, left along the edge of the field. A russet animal steps out onto the path, stops for one instant to look at the bare field, then slinks back into the hedge. Reynard will have to find some other route from the woods.

* * *

There are meadows still uncut, and what color there is in them! Sorrel is ripening to a deep rich red among the moon-daisies, and pale lilac orchis stand daintily over low masses of golden, crimson-tipped ladies' slippers. Along the marshy edges of the stream ragged robin trails tattered drifts of rosy crimson, while miniature forests of tall purple vetch contribute vivid masses of violet. Even the soft delicate lavenders, browns and yellows of the seeding grasses have a loveliness of their own.

Further out, towards the downs, the mustard fields flaunt shrill flamboyant yellow; and the clover fields, rose, crimson and white, are the haunt of bees and butterflies from morning until night. Is there anything to rival a field of clover in full bloom for sweetness of scent? On an early summer's morning after rain, the clean wind, with a delightful hint of the sea in its clear freshness, blows this clover-fragrance in at the windows across sweet-briar, honeysuckle and wild rose until one feels steeped in perfume. At this early hour the leaves are folded closely, showing pale green undersides, gray with dew; each flower head is heavy with it, and the field shimmers in the early sun.

B. N.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .. $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months .$4.50 One month... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

	United States		
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Strange Incan Music, Centuries Old

If the later Incas were not noteworthy as pottery makers, their textiles were wonderful, although the true Incan textiles never equaled or approached those of the pre-Incan. Many of these were more finely woven than would be possible on any machine-loom today. Examples are known in which there are three hundred threads to the inch. The types and weaves of these textiles are practically numberless. . . . The dyes used have never been equaled, and today, after having been buried for centuries in the desert sand and in stone tombs, the colors on these remarkable fabrics are as pure, clear and bright as on the day they were first woven. . . .

Many of the finest specimens of these textiles have been obtained from the Island of the Sun in Lake Titicaca, where they were found enclosed in a remarkable stone chest cut from a single block of rock. Here, where Incan tradition says that Manco-Kapac and Mama-Ocllo first appeared, there are remains of two distinct cultures. One of these is a primitive inferior type known as the Chulipa while the other is the highly advanced Cuzco form. Hence there is reason to think that the pre-Incan civilization actually had its beginning in this district, and that there is a groundwork of truth in the Incan legend, even if the chronology is at fault. . . .

I have mentioned the musical talents of the Incan races, and have referred to the drama of *Ollantay*, a classic of the Indians, which has been copied and borrowed by many of the modern composers.

Much of the Incan and pre-Incan music has never been written or printed, but is played by the Indians by ear. The favorite instrument of the present day Quichuas and Aimarás is the *quena* or Incan flute, made either from a bone, a hollowed piece of wood or a natural reed. Pan's-pipes, flageolets and trumpets of cows' horns are also used as solo instruments, while the "bands" consist of drums, horns, flutes, Pan's-pipes, rattles, mandolin-like instruments with the body formed from the carapace of the armadillo, guitars and at times native harps. A remarkable instrument, used by some of the Aimará tribes of Bolivia, is a gigantic form of Pan's pipe. In this the tubes are of wood constructed like the pipes of an organ, and are from three to ten feet in length. As no man could possibly expel enough air to operate all these huge pipes, and as he could not move rapidly enough from one mouth-piece to another, the instrument is played by four or more Indians, each playing one or two of the pipes. The music produced is loud and penetrating, but exceedingly sweet and mellow in tone.

The present-day Indians of the Peruvian and Bolivian highlands are born musicians, and it is seldom that a man or a boy is without his beloved *quena*. As they walk along, bending under their burdens; as they drive their llama trains; as they hurry toward some fiesta or dance, they continually play the plaintive, peculiar music of their Incan ancestors upon the Indian *quenas* or their Pan's-pipes. And wherever a boy or a man is tending the flocks of sheep, cattle, llamas or alpacas, the centuries-old airs of the Incans will be heard, filling the rarefied mountain air with their melodies. Often, so bird-like are the notes, the stranger searches the stone-riddled fields and the barren hillsides for some unknown feathered songster, until he catches a glimpse of a brown-skinned mite wrapped in a tattered red poncho, and perched upon some outjutting rock overlooking the flocks and herds grazing upon the sparse dry herbage.

Much of the best-known and most popular Incan music has been arranged to suit the piano and other conventional instruments, and has been published in Peru.—A. HYATT VERRILL, in "Old Civilizations of the New World." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Courtesy of the Owner to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"In From the Banks": From an Oil Painting by Charles Morton

FEW subjects engage the painter's eye more often than do fishing schooners. Indeed, the picturesqueness of the fisherman's life offers endless interesting and unusual compositions. There is inherent romance and adventure in far seas; the surging rise and fall of the waves, the creaking windlass, and at the end the quietness of lying secure against the wharf, waiting for the sound of voices and the hoisting of sails that mark a bow turned again to open water.

It was in such a moment of tranquil calm that Mr. Charles Morton came upon this old fishing schooner. She was quiet; no figures appeared on her deck nor on the wharf to which she was tied up. It was a scene well calculated to attract the ready interest of a painter who loves wharves and ships. So this moment of quiet dignity in the career of this battered fisherman was caught and held on canvas.

Mr. Morton has painted ships and the sea for many years, as a glance at an exhibition of his work would quickly show. Almost all of his painting is done at Gloucester and Rockport, Massachusetts, where each year he spends a portion of his summer.

Mr. Morton has had the advantage of instruction from such eminent artists as Harry Leith-Ross and Anthony Thieme, as well as a period of study at the California School of Design.

The Bird Fanciers

In their long dark coats, their tiny black hats, and with a few dangling whiskers on their chins, the old men with the birds stood together on the shore of the once-imperial lake. On a promontory across the waters, the many-hued roofs of a former prince's palace threw up to the sun the vivid colors which once had made a pageant of the departed court of Cathay; and around the rim of the lake the willows were hanging in that aura of rusty gold which hovers for a day or two before the first appearance of green.

For several weeks, since the sun had been settling down on people's backs with a noticeable sensation of weight, the old men had been coming to Chung Hai every afternoon, gesturing and jabbering as vigorously as the sleek magpies who held noisy converse in the little gay pavilions where ladies-in-waiting once loitered. Now and then a silence would fall over the group, as they all looked up at the sky with an attitude of intent listening. Then they would shake their gray heads, mutter, and resume their chattering.

Much of their talk was about the little brown birds who perched on the ends of the sticks which they held in their hands. In China birds are the favorite pets; they cost much less to feed than a cat or a dog, and are seen frequently pecking and preening in little wicker cages in front of even the humblest homes.

The small brown birds which the old men held were fastened to the sticks by a string attached to one leg. When an owner threw a bit of grain into the air, the bird flew off his perch, snatched the morsel in his bill, and returned demurely to his seat on the stick. Rivalry was keen among the venerable fanciers as to the skill and speed of their pets.

The sun was slanting onto the smooth lake in golden ripples when suddenly one old man with a keen, sharp face held up a finger for silence. The jabber ceased; the little brown birds sat still on their perches; each old head was thrown back in the mellowing sunlight, the old eyes straining to the south.

"Lai la! Lai la!" they exclaimed tensely. "They come! They come!"

Presently, from far away over the Native City, there came an almost imperceptible whir; a faint squawking seemed wafted in from somewhere in the southern sky. Then, over the far-thrown willows of Nan Hai, the South Lake, in neatly woven order came the wild geese, swift and strong and very small—because they were so high. On and on they rushed, while the old men elbowed each other and murmured, shielding their eyes as they turned in the sun to follow the course of the formation. Over the lake flew the hurrying wedge, their dark bodies edged with sunlight, a pattern of small shadows moving over the bright lake, the sky diffused with their cries.

Over the willows of Pei Hai, the North Lake, they sped; over the tall white *dagoba* of the Winter Palace; diminishing over the far-stretched *hutungs* of the city to the north; on and on and on to the unseen reaches of Siberia.

The old men standing on the shore of the lake watched with screened eyes, listened with straining ears, until the flying cohort was out of sight. Then they sighed and turned back to each other.

"Tso la. Tso la," they said. "They have gone. They have gone."

To the old Chinese, standing there in the strengthening sunlight, this event was more than the first northward flight of a flock of wild geese. To them, in the ancient traditions of their land, which takes such close account of the coming and going of the seasons and the natural turning points of the year, it meant the fulfilment of the promise of springtime; the return of green life and warm sunshine, of growth and of blossoming, of renewed strength and rediscovered youth—to themselves as to all the world.

"Lai la! Lai la!" The first flock of wild geese had come.

Why Should I Write of Milngavie?

The curlers are all gone from the loch
With the click of stone upon stone;
The voices of the children are silent
And the house is dark;
Why should I write of Milngavie?

Maybe there is still a field
With buttercups in it in May;
And a hawthorn hedge around it.
Maybe the larks still sing
High, high in the air,
Where you cannot see them
Though you look up and up, farther and farther;
And the song comes down
Like a song out of heaven;
Filling the air like a waterfall,
Wave upon wave of sound;
Filling your heart with music;
Drowning you in notes of song.

Well, if the larks still sing in Milngavie,
What is that to me? I am in a far land,
Why should I write of Milngavie?

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Renhet og fremskritt

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SOM han stod og skuet utover Genesaretsletten, forteller en Palestina-reisende, så han mellem Hattinshornene, to vulkanske fjelltopper, en dyp kløft som kalles "de hvite duers dal". "Mens vi ennu ser utover," skriver han, "kommer det svevende en skare vakre hvite duer som kretser over våre hoder og vender tilbake til sine hjem i klippene." Når vi tenker på at det ene av disse fjell—som samme forfatter bemerker—sies å ha vært det sted hvor Mesteren først uttalte salighetserklæringene, synes duenes flukt i sannhet å være symbolsk.

I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 511, 512) har Mary Baker Eddy skrevet: "Fuglene, som flyver henover jorden under den åpne himmelhvelving, svarer til lengsler som stiger ut over og op over legemlighet, op til forståelsen av det ulegemlige og guddommelige Prinsipp, Kjærlighet." Hvor ofte ønsker ikke de jordbundne at de hadde vinger "som duen"—inspirasjon som vil løfte dem ut av sansenes og legemets begrensninger, op til den rene freds klare, frie rike! Og mange, mange av disse erfarer at gjennem Christian Science [Kristen Videnskap] "får tro og forståelse nye vinger, og tankene lærer, på en forståelsesfull måte Gud å kjenne" (*Science and Health*, s. 107).

Målet for vår høieste higen kan nåes alene gjennem virkeliggjørelse av den tilstand som omtales i salighetserklæringen: "Salige er de rene av hjertet; for de skal se Gud." Det er visselig intet som kan overgå den lykksaliggjørende harmoni som kommer til oss i og med en sådan forståelse av Gud at vi blir oss bevisst at vi har del i den guddommelige natur! Når vi i vår tenkning hever oss op og ut over de motstridende materielle antagelsers tåke og truende stormskyer og kommer inn i den åndelige bevissthets fred, vil vi erkjenne at Guds barn er ett med sin guddommelige kilde, og vite at himlenes rike i sannhet er deres.

Hvis hjertet—menneskehetens ønsker, tilbøieligheter og higen—ikke er blitt rent gjennem den åndelige forståelse av at Sinn danner og behersker alt, at det fullkomne Prinsipp kun kan frembringe fullkommenhet, må fremdeles den forvirring råde som følger med slutninger ut fra to motsatte standpunkter, Sinn og materie. Således blir synet fordunklet, og den velsignede oplevelse å se Gud gjennem Hans idés, menneskets, fullkommenhet lar vente på sig.

Vi finner i Christian Science den dype betydning av Jakobs formaning: "Rens hjertene, I tvesinnede!" Han må ha erkjent at som et menneske "tenker i sitt hjerte, så er det" [engelsk bibelovers.]. Hvis nogen tror at han er ett med materien og det onde, underkastet materiens såkalte lover og omskiftelser, er han ikke ennu nådd frem til erkjennelsen av at hans Fader som er i himmelen, er alt; han har ikke i merkbar grad gjort krav på sin fødselsrett til sant sønneforhold, sitt virkelige forhold til det guddommelige Prinsipp. Han famler fremdeles omkring i et rike som er i strid med sig selv, hvor årsak og virkning er tilfeldigheter. Vi lærer i Christian Science at renhet ikke vinnes bare ved å bringe tanker og handlemåte i overensstemmelse med en moralsk målestokk, men at den er uløselig knyttet til den rettlinjede, sanne tenkning som utleder alt fra én høieste guddommelig årsak, det guddommelige Sinn, som åpenbarer sig i de åndelige idéers lovbundne univers, idet disse idéer uttrykker dette Sinns natur og er helt og holdent lydige mot dets lover. Det som ikke åpenbarer Guds natur, er ikke virkelig; hvad det utgir for å være Sannhet, er sammensatt av villfarelser; og det som er lavt og nedrig, kan ikke blande sig med den sanne bevissthets renhet.

Kristus Jesus beviste stadig at han trakk klare slutninger fra årsak til virkning. Idet han holdt fast ved den ene norm for fullkommenhet, Gud og det åndelige menneske, var han i stand til å irettesette og på en avgjørende måte å tilbakevise den dødelige antagelses påstander, som gjør krav på å holde menneskeheten nede i den moralske og legemlige fordervelses mørke. Gjennem sin videnskapelige kunnskap om det virkelige menneske og dets skaper oppdrådte han med myndighet overfor de dødelige antagelser efter hvert som de kom til syne, og gav de lidende og syndige disse befalinger: "Bli ren!" "Vær helbredet for din plage!" "Stå op!" "Gå bort i fred!" Og i overensstemmelse med det eksempel han gav, vender Christian Scientists i våre dager op ned på de argumenter som hevder gyldigheten av det som er usant, eftersom dets virke og resultater ikke kan føres tilbake til det fullkomne, "ulegemlige og guddommelige Prinsipp, Kjærlighet."

Guddommelig Videnskap vekker menneskeheten, så at dødelige drømmer gir plass for den higen og beslutning vi finner uttrykt i Salmistens ord: "Jeg vil vandre i mitt hjertes uskyld i mitt hus"; "jeg skal i rettferdighet skue ditt åsyn, jeg skal, når jeg våkner, mettes ved din skikkelse." Den vedholdende streben efter å finne menneskets identitet—ikke i legemlighet—men som idé, som trofast og klart gir uttrykk for Sinn, å se Gud som guddommelig Prinsipp og å demonstrere Livets åndelige ideal—betegner ikke alene denne streben fremgang? Og skal vi ikke glede oss over at "sannhetens And" er kommet i den videnskapelige Kristendoms, guddommelig Videnskaps, renhet for, som det store Forbillede lovet, å veilede oss alle "til hele sannheten"?

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Purity and Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A VISITOR to Palestine has told us that as he stood viewing the plain of Gennesaret, he saw, between the Horns of Hattin, two volcanic peaks, a deep gorge called the "Valley of the White Doves." "Even while we look," he writes, "out swings a band of beautiful white doves which circle above our heads and return to their homes in the rocks." When we realize that one of these mountains—as the same writer notes—is said to have been the scene where the Master first uttered the Beatitudes, the flight of doves seems truly symbolic.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 511, 512) Mary Baker Eddy has written, "The fowls, which fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven, correspond to aspirations soaring beyond and above corporeality to the understanding of the incorporeal and divine Principle, Love." How often the earth-bound sigh for wings "like a dove"—for inspiration that shall lift above sensuous, corporeal constrictions into the clear, free realm of pure peace. And many, many such are finding that through Christian Science "fresh pinions are given to faith and understanding, and thoughts acquaint themselves intelligently with God" (Science and Health, p. 107).

The summit of aspiration can be reached only through realization of the state mentioned in the beatitude, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." To acquaint oneself with God so as to become conscious of partaking of the divine nature—surely nothing can surpass the beatific harmony of such an experience! Mentally to rise above and beyond the mist and threatening storm-clouds of opposing material beliefs and find entrance into the peace of spiritual consciousness is to realize the at-one-ment of the children of God with their divine source, and to know that theirs is indeed the kingdom of heaven.

If the heart—the desires, affections, and aspirations of mankind—is not rendered pure by the spiritual understanding that Mind constitutes and controls all, that the perfect Principle can produce only perfection, there must still be the confusion of reasoning from two opposed standpoints, Mind and matter. So the vision is obscured and the blessed experience of seeing God through the perfection of His idea, man, is delayed.

We find in Christian Science the deep significance of James' warning, "Purify your hearts, ye double minded." He must have realized that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he." If one believes himself to be identified with matter and evil, subject to the so-called laws and mutations of matter, he has not yet grown to acknowledge the allness of his Father which is in heaven; he has not claimed to a practical degree his birthright of true sonship, his essential relationship to divine Principle. He is still groping in a divided kingdom of random cause and effect. We are learning in Christian Science that pureness is not won alone by conforming thought and conduct to moral standards; but that it inheres in the single-mindedness of true reasoning from one supreme divine cause, divine Mind, made manifest in the ordered universe of spiritual ideas, which express its nature and are wholly obedient to its laws. Whatever does not manifest the nature of God is not actual. Its simulations of Truth are an alloy of errors; and baseness cannot mix with the pureness of true consciousness.

That he reasoned clearly from cause to effect Christ Jesus proved continually. Holding to the one standard of perfection, God and spiritual man, he was able to rebuke and overwhelmingly rebut the assertions of mortal belief, which claim to hold humanity in the darkness of moral and physical corruption. Through his scientific knowledge of the real man and his Maker, he confronted with authority the mortal beliefs as they appeared, and commanded the suffering and sinful, "Be thou clean;" "Be whole of thy plague;" "Arise;" "Go in peace." And in conformity with his example, students of Christian Science today are reversing the arguments that plead for the validity of that which is false, in that its operation and results cannot be traced to the perfect, "incorporeal and divine Principle, Love."

Divine Science rouses humanity from mortal dreams to the aspiration and resolve voiced by the Psalmist: "I will walk within my house with a perfect heart;" "I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." The steadfast endeavor to find man's identity, not in corporeality, but as idea, faithfully and clearly representative of Mind; to see God as divine Principle, and to demonstrate Life's spiritual ideal—does not this alone mean progress? And shall we not rejoice that in the pureness of scientific Christianity, divine Science, is come "the Spirit of truth," as the great Exemplar promised, to guide us universally "into all truth"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Laura E. Richards Comes Back

Early in the summer of 1931, a college professor in Pennsylvania was casting about in his memory for the words of a poem about a frog that lived in a bog on the banks of Lake Okeefinokee. In his youth he had chanted it complete, but bits had worked loose from his memory and now he was on his way to conduct scientific research in and around Okeefinokee Swamp and desired to recite the verses to the natives in this suitable setting. So, as every one in what Dr. Henry Seidel Canby calls "sudden need of knowledge" seems in time to write to the "Reader's Guide" of the "Saturday Review of Literature," he wrote to me for the complete text and, if possible, the name of the author.

Now I remembered these verses, and in the same way: I knew that the words of the song that he (the frog) sang all day long were "croakety croakety croaky"; that a bad mocking bird had flown up in a tree that was "oaky" and there had continued to sing this refrain until the frog, fired by the thought that what frog had done, frog could do, tried to climb also, with disastrous results. It was all very sad and very moral, for in the last verse the bad mocking bird came to an end appropriately bad—but as it came back to mind, the gaps in the stanzas were flooded by a pure and inexplicable happiness. It must, I thought, have been a golden day when first I heard it, in a golden year, when I was very young. So I sent out a call for the poem through the "Reader's Guide," adding that under the circumstances how nice it would be if it should turn out to have been first printed in St. Nicholas. The circumstances in question were that I had just been invested with the mantle of Mary Mapes Dodge and installed as literary editor of this oldest and youngest of American magazines.

The first reply came within the day of publication; it was from Edmund Lester Pearson. "There once was a frog" was to be found in his copy, first edition, of "Sketches and Scraps," by Laura E. Richards. . . .

Then Margaret Widdemer, poet and novelist and one of the prize-winners of the St. Nicholas League, asked me why we did not ask Laura E. Richards to write us some more poems.

Now seeing that my favorite book when I was five years old was "Five Mice in a Mouse Trap," by Laura E. Richards, this was something like asking me why we did not get Sir Francis Bacon's own ideas on the merits of the Shakespeare controversy. But having gasped I took action; sending a selection of the letters to Gardiner, Maine, with one of my own that spread at the feet of Mrs. Richards a lifetime's gathered gratitude for her first book, I demanded more verses exactly like the first ones.

Back came a bubbling, dancing letter. I would have to be eighty-one years old, like her, to savor to the full the delight of such an experience, the surprise . . . this nation-wide emergence of friends unknown. As to new verses, of course I must know I was asking the impossible—nothing less than that she should recapture the first fine careless rapture of young motherhood, when even her grandchildren, those peerless brats, were grown men. But she would get out the old hurdy-gurdy and see what would happen. Hard on the heels of the letter came a hurrying postcard; the unexpected had occurred; the hurdy-gurdy had begun furiously to turn; she would wait till it stopped and send me the results. We held everything at St. Nicholas, including our breaths: ten days later I was met at the door by the staff and escorted to my desk where lay a fat packet addressed in a hand already familiar. I tore it open and read the pages one by one, aloud. The incredible had come to pass. These new verses were not only just as good as the old ones, but good in just the same way.—MAY LAMBERTON BECKER, in the Foreword to "Tirra Lirra, Rhymes Old and New," by LAURA E. RICHARDS. (Boston: Little Brown.)

Who Makes a Garden

Who rears four walls around a little plot,
Some still, secluded spot,
And digs and sows therein, has done a thing
Beyond his reckoning.
In one small, fended space,
Beauty and deep, untellable content
Make their abiding-place,
And measureless peace is pent.
There time takes note of tender happenings:
The shimmer of a butterfly's blue wings
Above the clustered phlox;
A spider's will to work a miracle
Between two hollyhocks;
A hidden cricket's humble prophecies,
A brown bird by a pool, and all that goes
Into the lovely lifetime of a rose;
A pansy's lore, and little questing bees'
Strange sweet biographies.

Who makes a garden plans beyond his knowing,
Old roads are lost, old dwellings have their day, . . .
For, year by year, as April's heart is stirred,
Spring after punctual spring,
Across the little acre's wintry gray
Comes, slowly traced, an old, authentic word
In radiant lettering;
A shining script of tendril, vine, and whorl—
New green, pale gold, clear lavender, and pearl,
Petal by delicate petal, leaf by leaf. . . .

—NANCY BYRD TURNER, in "A Riband on My Rein." (Hartford, Conn.: Edwin Valentine Mitchell.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Metal Issues In Forefront of An Active Session

Stocks Firm in Late Trading With U. S. Smelting Strong Feature

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Bulls stormed through the stock market in the early trading today, but met increasing resistance from profit-takers, and many forenoon gains of one to three points were reduced or canceled. Volume was around its peak for the movement.

Associated with the morning rise was further weakness of the American dollar in foreign exchange markets, fresh murmurings of inflation and the continued improvement in nearly all lines of trade. Commodities moved rather uncertainly. Wheat was a trifle higher while corn and cotton eased slightly. Bar silver improved and copper maintained its recent steady tone. Bonds were a bit irregular.

Some Big Gains

Mining and metal shares were again favorites, although a number of industrials came in for heavy trading. The volatile Homestake Mining issue jumped 10 points at one time, while Alaska Juneau, Dome and McIntyre Porcupine were up around 1 to 3.

Stocks were firm in the late dealings after heaviness of mail order issues had turned the market downward around noon following an earlier advance. Metal issues were especially strong.

U. S. Smelting was up three points. Shares up one to two included McIntyre Porcupine, Nickel, Celanese, Case, Allied Chemical and U. S. Steel.

American Can and American Telephone were fractionally higher. Western Union lost more than a point.

Issues off fractions to a point included du Pont, Crown Cork, New York Central and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Turpover approximated 6,500,000 shares.

Both Western Union and Postal Telegraph preferred reacted a point or more after their recent upward flurry. Rails were somewhat heavy throughout.

Further confirmation of business and industrial recovery was contained in the General Motors report of sales to consumers in the United States during May. These totaled 85,969 units, compared with 71,599 in April and 63,500 in May last year.

Forecasts of U. S. Steel's unfilled orders as of May 31, which will be made public Saturday, estimate that a fair-sized increase will be shown.

Rail Bonds Up

With semispeculative issues reacting the way the bond market today continued its climb to higher levels. Low-priced rails again were in strong demand, despite the Rock Island's move yesterday for reorganization.

Many industrials swung ahead in sympathy with the strength of stocks, but some of the communications issues reacted sharply on realizing induced by their earlier advances.

Strong features in the transportation group, which were up 1 to 2 points, included some loans of the Alleghany Corporation, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, and New York Central.

Western Union 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s slumped several points, but most other utility issues were firm. Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s gained about 2 points. Steel, rubber, and oil issues were firm.

United States Governments improved slightly on the prompt subscription to the Treasury's June offerings. Foreign loans were steady with good recoveries in several of the German issues.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; metal shares strong.
Bonds: Irregular; Germans rally.
Curb; Irregular; Textile stocks strong.
Foreign exchanges: Strong; dollar at new lows.
Cotton: Lower; favorable weather; lower cables; southern selling.
Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; speculative demand meager.
Corn: Weak; favorable weather.
Cattle: Steady, supply meager.
Hogs: 15c lower, slow, top $4.65.

Foreign

London — Trading on the stock exchange was generally quiet today. Gilt-edged securities were given attention again while transatlantic issues were active and firm on favorable Wall Street advices. German bonds slumped on talk of a moratorium but recovered later. Other sections including Argentine rails eased owing to realizing. The market closed quiet.

Paris—The favorable impression created by the signing of the Four Power pact together with the firmness in Wall Street and the London metal market boosted prices on the Bourse. Trading became more active and the closing was firm.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse closed practically unchanged today. Business was quiet throughout the session.

Cotton Market Lower

NEW YORK, —une 8 (AP)—Slight early advances weer followed by reactions in cotton today under a renewal of realizing or liquidation and scattered selling attributed partly to hedging. Buying was restricted by a continuance of favorable weather in the South. July sold off from 9.18 to 8.98 and December from 9.81 to 9.36, or about 16 to 19 points net lower, and mid-afternoon prices were within a few points of the lowest.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Chg
July	81.70b	82.50	+ .50
October	82.50b	83.00	+ .50
December	83.00b	83.20	+ .50
January	82.50b	83.30	+ .50
March	82.50b	83.00	....
May	82.50b	82.50	—.70

b—Bid. Tone at close, quiet.

2:55 P. M. Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June8	June7
10	3	..	Adams Express	15000	9⅞	9¼	9½	9⅝	
18¾	8	2	Adams Millis	2000	18¾	17¾	18¼	18¼	
10⅛	5½	..	Addressograph	2400	9⅞	8¾	9⅛	9¼	
7½	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	3600	7	6¼	6½	7⅛	
113¾	7½	1.20	Affiliated Prod	3000	9¼	8⅝	9	9¼	
83	47½	3	Air Reduction	1400	80¾	78¼	79⅛	79¼	
4	1	..	Airway Elec App	1100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24½	11¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	68000	24½	21¾	23⅛	21½	
4⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	30000	4⅞	4⅛	4¾	4¾	
8	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3100	11¼	9⅛	9¾	9½	
8	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	1400	10½	9⅜	10	8⅞	
18½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	100	18⅛	18	18	18	
119¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	14000	119¼	113¾	119¼	114¾	
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	119	119	118	119	
19	6	..	Allis Chalmers	11000	18¾	18	18⅛	18½	
16½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1200	15¼	15¼	14⅝	15¼	
5½	⅞	..	Amal Leather	2500	6¾	6	6¾	5	
28⅜	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30	28½	
42¾	18½	2	Amerada	4500	38½	37⅛	38	37½	
20½	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1600	15⅞	19¼	19¼	19½	
23⅝	8	..	Am Bank Note	2100	23¾	22¾	23	22½	
57⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	47	47	47	48⅝	
6¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	4500	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½	
42⅜	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	200	38	37	37	37½	
30½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	1900	32	30½	31	30½	
95	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	90¼	90	90	95	
94⅜	49⅛	4	Am Can	18000	93¾	91	92½	92	
132	112	7	Am Can pf	200	133	133	133	....	
25¼	6⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	3000	23½	22¾	22¾	22¾	
42½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	41¼	41	41⅞	42	
6½	1⅜	..	Am Chain	200	5	5	5	5⅜	
48¼	34	31	Am Chicle	1900	48	47½	48	48	
16⅛	2	..	Am Colortype	1000	16	16	16	16⅛	
38¾	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	7600	34	32⅜	33	33½	
5¾	1	..	Am Encaustic T	1100	5⅜	4¾	5¼	4¾	
18⅜	3⅜	..	Am & For Pow	95000	18½	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	
3⅜	¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	4000	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	
29¼	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	1400	30	29	30	28	
23¾	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	7500	23⅞	23⅛	23½	22⅜	
12	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	1000	12	12	12	12	
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	3200	15⅜	14½	15	14⅜	
49	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	1100	48	46⅜	48	45⅜	
13¼	3¾	..	Am Ice	8000	11¼	10⅜	11¼	11¼	
12⅞	4¼	..	Am International	42000	13½	12½	12½	12¾	
1⅜	¼	..	Am La France	4000	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼	
21⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	3100	21⅜	20¼	20¼	20¾	
53	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	51	51	51	51	
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	5	5	5	5⅛	
21⅞	3¼	..	Am Metal	30000	20⅝	19¼	20	19¾	
30	17	1½	Am News	50	23	22½	23	22⅞	
14	4	..	Am Power & Lt	29900	14¾	13	14	13⅝	
36	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	3100	37	36	36	36	
32	9	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	3200	32	31	32	31⅛	
16	13⅛	..	Am Radiator	60000	15¾	13¾	15¼	14	
20½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	8400	20⅝	19¼	19⅜	19	
34	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	800	33⅞	33½	33⅝	33⅞	
5½	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	4	4	4	4¼	
1¾	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	6000	1½	1½	1½	1½	
20	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	21	20½	20½	20	
36¾	33⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	34000	37	35½	36½	36	
78	31⅛	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	80	79¾	79⅞	79	
61½	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	60	60	60	59½	
20⅛	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	18400	21¼	19¾	20¼	20	
70	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	10	68	68	68	68	
46½	30	2½	Am Stores	600	47¼	46	46¾	46¾	
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	11400	69¼	66½	68	69¼	
105½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	600	106	105¾	106	105½	
123	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	24000	123⅜	120¾	120⅞	120⅝	
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	300	33¼	31½	32	31	
34½	27¾	1	Am Wat W & E	18500	34⅞	32	33¾	33⅞	
32	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	17000	30¼	28⅝	29	29½	
12⅝	3½	..	Am Woolen	3400	11⅞	11½	11½	11½	
47⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	3300	46½	45½	46	46½	
2½	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	300	2½	2	2	2	
6½	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	150	6½	6½	6½	6	
9⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	9800	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	9¼	
51½	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	600	52½	52½	52½	51½	
18½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	68300	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
14	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	200	14	14	14	13	
24¾	8½	.80	Anchor Cap	3000	22⅜	22	22	22⅜	
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	100	5	5	5	4½	
27	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	2100	26½	26¼	26¼	26½	
81½	78	7	Armour Del pf	600	81½	81	81	81½	
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	19600	7⅞	7	7	7⅞	
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	17600	4½	4⅛	4¼	4½	
63¼	42	..	Armour Ill pf	16900	64⅞	62½	64	62½	
5	1½	..	Arnold Constable	800	5	4⅝	4⅝	5	
6¾	3½	..	Art Metal Const	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	14½	13⅝	14	13⅞	
53	18	1	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅞	
18	6¾	1	Asso Oil	10	18	18	18	....	
71¼	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	19400	67¾	64¾	64¾	66⅛	
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	3800	70	69	69	69¼	
48½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1900	46	44⅞	45¾	45½	
26⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	24300	26⅞	25	26⅝	26¼	
30	9	..	Atlas Powder	4400	32½	30½	31	30⅜	
73	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	75	73	75	73	
7⅞	1½	..	Atlas Tack	6300	8	7⅝	7⅞	7¾	
72	31½	2	Auburn Auto	9800	69¾	66½	67½	68½	
3⅞	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	500	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
25	13	1	Austin Nichols A	10	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	
13¼	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	76000	13⅜	12¼	12½	13⅛	

—B—

12⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	8100	12⅜	10½	11½	11¼	
44½	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	800	41½	38	40	40½	
23	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	12300	22¾	20⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
29¾	9½	2	Balt & Ohio pf	900	28¾	27½	27½	28¼	
35⅜	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	700	35½	24½	25¼	24	
91¼	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	89¼	89¼	89¼	....	
3¼	⅞	..	Barker Bros	170	3	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	
21½	5½	..	Barker Bros pf	200	15	15	15	15	
9¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	15400	9	8⅝	8¾	8⅞	
22⅛	7	..	Beatrice Cream	12020	20¾	20¼	20¼	20½	
65	44	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	63	63	63	63	
7¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	1700	7	7¼	7⅛	6⅞	
17⅞	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	14400	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
25	9	..	Best & Co	2700	25	23⅞	24½	23⅞	
31	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	14200	31	29¼	30⅜	29¼	
71½	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	900	71¼	69½	69¾	69¼	
20	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	120	19	19	19	19	
15⅝	3½	..	Blaw Knox	2100	16	14¼	15⅝	14	
35⅜	18	1.60	Borden	5200	34⅛	33¼	33¾	33⅜	
40¾	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2700	40¾	38	40¾	37½	
16⅞	5½	..	Borg Warner	16600	16⅞	16¼	16¾	16⅜	
2¾	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13½	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	71500	13½	12⅜	13	13	
15⅞	7¼	1	Briggs & Stratt	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞	
38	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	2800	37¾	36	37	36¼	
81	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	81	81	81	....	
9¼	3½	..	BrooklynQueens	4700	9¼	7¾	8¾	7⅞	
57⅛	35¾	6	Brooklyn Q pf	800	57⅛	55	57⅛	52¼	
85	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	84¾	83½	83½	84	
50⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	700	50⅞	50¼	50¼	50⅞	
11¾	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	700	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	
3⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	1500	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅝	
2	⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	4200	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8½	
63	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	120	59	58	58	56	
14½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	3100	13½	12	12	13	
4⅝	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	14700	4⅝	4¼	4¾	4⅛	
25	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	25	25	25	21	
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	13500	5½	5¼	5¾	4⅞	
10⅜	2½	..	Bullard	1400	10⅛	9½	9⅞	9⅞	
4½	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4	4	4	3½	
5	½	..	Burns Bros A	200	5	5	5	5	
12	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	60	13	11¾	13	12	
18⅛	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	15500	18½	17¾	18⅛	17¾	
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	1900	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	
23½	2	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	80	22	21½	22	22	
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	4300	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	1200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	1¼	..	Butterick	1100	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
28⅛	8½	..	Buyers	9300	28¼	26½	27⅞	26¾	
64	30½	2	Byers pf	50	63	62¾	63	....	

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25½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1400	25	23¼	24	23½	
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	6400	2⅛	1⅞	2	2⅛	
11	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	1200	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	8⅞	
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	8200	8½	8	8⅜	8¼	
23	1½7	1	Canada Dry	4400	20	18⅜	19¼	20	
16⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	27800	16¼	15¼	15¾	15⅜	
31½	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	18½	18½	18½	....	
4¼	2¼	..	Capital Admin	700	10¼	10	10¼	9½	
29	25½	3	Capital Admin pf	400	29	29	29	....	
78¾	30½	..	Case Thresh	41500	78⅝	75¾	77	76½	
21⅜	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	8700	20⅞	20	20½	20⅜	
3¼	⅞	..	Celotex vtc	1400	2¼	2	2	2¼	
33⅜	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	17500	32⅜	30½	31¾	29⅞	
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	1000	3½	3	3	4	
7⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	180	7	7	7	6	
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1500	28¼	27½	28¼	28	
5½	2	..	Century Ribbon	1500	5½	5	5⅜	5	
27⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	53000	27⅜	25⅝	27	25¾	
4⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	2600	4⅞	4½	4½	4½	
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	16½	16½	16½	....	
39¼	14⅞	2*	Chesapeake Corp	11500	39¼	36½	37	39	
41⅞	24⅝	2½*	Ches & Ohio	51000	41⅞	38&	39¾	40⅝	
2¾	½	..	Chi & E Ill	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝	
5½	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	2100	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2400	12¾	10¾	11¾	12¼	
6¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	14800	6¼	5½	5½	5¼	
9⅝	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	41000	9⅝	8	8¾	8⅞	
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	9300	8¾	3½	7½	8⅝	
16¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	3300	14½	11	12¾	15	
9⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3100	9½	8¾	9	8⅝	
24¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	23	
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	18800	4½	3⅞	4½	5¼	
11⅝	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	4000	6¾	5	5¾	6¾	
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	3300	7½	6¼	7	8¾	
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	150	16¾	15½	15½	15½	
21	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1500	21	19¾	20¾	19⅞	
8⅞	2	..	Childs Company	500	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾	
17	6	..	Chile Copper	10	17	17	17	16½	
25	7¾	..	Chrysler	51700	25	24½	24½	24⅝	
20¾	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	20¾	20	20½	20⅝	
67½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	67	66	67	66	
1⅞	¼	..	City Stores	3300	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1⅝	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	3400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	5	..	Clark Equipment	100	11	11	11	10½	
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	27	27	27	27⅞	
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3200	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	20½	
13¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1700	13¾	12½	12¾	13¼	
15⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2 200	15¼	14¼	14½	14m	
34⅞	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	200	20½	20¾	20	20	
22¼	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	52500	22¼	21⅜	21½	21½	
77⅜	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	80	80	80	....	
18½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	2100	18	16½	16⅞	17⅜	
62½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	9000	62½	59½	60	61	
14	4	..	Comm Credit	6200	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
31	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	30	
34½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2900	33½	32⅜	32⅜	32½	
97¼	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	90½	90½	90½	92½	
19½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	41000	19⅝	18¼	18⅝	19	
5	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	175000	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾	
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	2100	59	46¾	56¾	59	
9	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	300	9	9	9	....	
15½	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	2600	15½	14¼	15⅛	14¼	
6¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	500	5	4⅞	5	4⅛	
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1800	13½	11⅞	13⅜	11⅜	
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	29300	59	57¾	58	58	
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	1800	91	91	91	91¼	
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	3200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾	
12⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	34800	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	
10½	1½	..	Consol Rys-Cu pf	6500	10	9½	9½	10	
2⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	74500	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	
8	1½	..	Container A	4100	8	7⅞	8	7½	
3½	¼	..	Container B	6800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	
17⅞	3	..	Cont Baking A	4300	16½	15½	15½	15½	
2¾	½	..	Cont Baking B	1300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
59⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	4300	59	56¾	57¾	57	
10⅜	13½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	4100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅛	
27½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	3400	26½	25	26⅛	25¾	
3⅞	1	..	Cont Motors	16700	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	
15	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	41300	14½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	
75⅞	45⅝	3	Corn Products	11500	73⅞	71¾	72¾	72½	
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	2900	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6⅝	
34½	23	2	Cream of Wheat	4100	34½	32½	33¼	34	
12½	2½	..	Crosley Radio	4700	13½	12¾	13⅜	12	
55⅝	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	7800	55¼	50¼	50½	52½	
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	500	37	37	37	37½	
41½	16	4	Crown Will Pap	40	40½	38	38	....	
25½	9	..	Crucibilt Steel	2600	25½	24¾	24¾	24½	
55	16	..	Crucible pf	50	51½	49¼	49½	51	
4¾	⅛	..	Cuba Co	43100	4	3½	3½	4	
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	31700	9¾	8⅞	8¼	....	

1933 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June8	June7
20½	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	10600	20¼	16¾	20	16	
55	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	2500	55	47½	52⅞	46½	
3¾	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	90800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
6½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	19200	6¾	6	6¼	6½	
17¾	4½	..	Cutler Hammer	4200	16⅞	15½	16	16⅝	

—D—

8¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	300	6½	6½	6¼	6½	
14⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1100	14½	14½	14½	14⅜	
76⅞	37⅝	6	Del & Hudson	7300	74½	71⅜	73½	74	
36⅜	17½	..	Del Lack & D	13100	36	32⅞	34	34¾	
9	2	..	Denver R G pf	500	9	7½	8	7½	
82½	48	.80	Detroit Edison	300	83	82½	83	82½	
24	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	24	24	24	24	
28	17¼	1	Diamond Match	800	24¾	23½	24⅜	24⅜	
31¼	12	1f	Dome Mines	32700	34¾	32⅝	34	31⅜	
21	10½	1.30	Dominion Stores	5100	20¾	20	20½	20¼	
17⅛	10¾	.75	Douglas A	35900	18	16⅞	17	17⅛	
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	1500	17	17	17	....	
10⅜	2¼	..	Dresser B	2100	9¼	9¼	9¼	....	
1¾	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	1600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅛	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	2500	2½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
32½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	44600	81¼	78½

Financial: News and Comment

U. S. Smelting Benefits From Metal Advances

Silver Price Rise Boosts Profits—Stock at Best Price in Years

On Jan. 3, the common stock of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company sold at 13½; today it sold at a new high on the current movement of 54½, which is incidentally the best price for many years.

The advance in the stock is not without the valid support of a great improvement in the earnings prospect, although the spectacular rise in the quotations of the metals produced by the company has not been of sufficient duration to make itself felt in the income account.

The company is in strikingly strong position to benefit by the advance in the silver, lead and zinc markets, to say nothing of highly important benefits to be derived from an annual output of 350,000 ounces of gold and the possible premium thereon over its commercial value of $20.67 an ounce.

Picture of Metal Production

Some idea of the potential profits to be derived, with a continuance of present metal prices, can be had by a survey of the company's metal production during the last three years. Such a table is appended herewith:

	1932	1931	1930
Gold (oz)	350,678	314,755	322,968
Silver (oz)	23,924,897	24,590,647	25,959,176
Lead (lbs)	79,990,691	77,670,586	111,094,499
Zinc (lbs)	39,125,002	47,645,093	63,318,045
Copper (lbs)	1,061,481	1,385,463	5,972,550
Coal (tons)	439,711	546,188	710,960

Today silver is quoted at 35¼ cents contrasted with a recent high of 37¼ cents while only a few short weeks since it sold at 24⅜ cents. A 10-cent rise applied to an annual production of 25,000,000 ounces would theoretically produce enhanced profits from this metal alone of $2,500,000 or a sum equal say to $5 a share on the company's 528,765 shares of common stock.

But indulgence in this sort of reasoning is apt to lead one far astray, especially in these kaleidoscopic days. Nevertheless, the stock market is discounting the proability that a very substantial accretion of earnings will develop not only from the rise in silver and premium on gold but from the late rise in lead from 2.65 cents a pound to 4.10 cents, and in zinc from below 3 cents to 4.32 cents. In the latter two metals a large appreciation must have taken place in the value of stocks on hand.

Will Make No Prophecies

Much can happen to upset the present highly favorable outlook. Should the London Conference collapse, should nothing finally develop with respect to the greater use of silver as a monetary base, should the potential premium on gold vanish, some drastic revisions of earnings estimates would have to be made. It is because of these uncertainties, notwithstanding the brilliant prospect of the moment, that the management, true to its traditions of conservatism refuses to indulge in any prophecies.

It is understood that for the first four months of this year the company's net was something like $100,000 better than for the first four months a year ago, largely the result of the rise in silver. The four months' average price of silver has been 27⅛ cents; for April it was 30.7 cents; for May 34 cents and the five months' average 28.8 cents.

It is obvious, therefore, that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for full reflection of the sensational rise in the quotations for the company's metal production to be felt in the profit and loss account.

General Motors May Sale Shows Increase

Total sales of cars and trucks to dealers by General Motors Corporation in May including Canadian sales and overseas shipments were 98,205 compared with 86,967 in April, and 66,739 in May, 1932.

May sales to consumers in the United States totaled 85,969 compared with 63,500 in May, 1932, and 71,599 in April. Sales to dealers in the United States in May were 85,980, compared with 60,270 in May of last year and 74,242 in April.

Chain System Sales

Chain Store System sales compare:

J. J. Newberry Company

	1933	1932	Inc.%
May sales	$2,739,965	$2,684,032	2.0
5 months	11,426,364	11,696,169	*2.3

*Decrease.

Sales in April showed an increase of 2.9 per cent over the same month of 1932.

S. H. Kress & Co.

	1933	1932	Dec.%
May sales	$4,978,301	$5,125,610	2.9
5 months	21,639,896	24,299,143	10.9

Sales in April showed a decrease of 2.9 per cent from the same month of 1932.

G. C. Murphy Company

	1933	1932	Inc.%
May sales	$1,661,437	$1,543,436	7.6
5 months	6,956,518	6,794,266	2.3

J. C. Penney Co.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
May	$14,432,845	$12,645,443	14.1
5 months	56,402,697	57,255,271	*1.3

*Decrease.

Bank of France

PARIS, June 8—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France, in francs (000 omitted), compare as follows:

	June 2	May 26
Gold	81,061,000	80,950,000
Sight balances abroad	2,456,000	2,468,000
Neg bill bot abroad	1,248,000	1,177,000
Comm'l bills, France	2,669,000	3,396,000
Adv agst securities	2,737,000	2,674,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,581,000	3,581,000
Circulation	84,615,000	83,266,000
Tot cred cur accounts	19,064,000	20,658,000
Treasury	227,000	284,000
Sinking fund	1,990,000	1,981,000
Private	16,842,000	18,203,000
Tot sight liabilities	103,679,000	103,925,000
Ratio	78.18%	77.89%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Postal Receipts Up 7.88 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, June 8—Postal receipts in May in 50 selected cities totaled $24,392,766, compared with $22,621,478 for May last year, up $1,771,288 or 7.88 per cent. Receipts for 50 industrial cities increased 7.56 per cent to $2,702,630, compared with $2,512,677 in May, 1932, up $189,973.

Heavy Demand For Treasury Offering

New York, June 8

HEAVY demand was reported for the United States Treasury offering of $500,000,000 2⅛ per cent five-year notes and $400,000,000 ¾ per cent nine months' certificates, and indications were that the issues would be heavily oversubscribed. Dealers considered the rates attractive, and said the heaviest demand was for the 2⅜ per cent notes.

The 1½ per cent certificates maturing June 15, which will receive allotments in full if tendered in payment for the new issues, went to 100½, contrasted with 100 9-32 bid, 100 11-32 asked at Tuesday's close.

Five Class One Railroads Plan Reorganization

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—With the most recent action of the Rock Island, five Class 1 railroads are now undertaking rehabilitation processes, under the method prescribed by the National Bankruptcy Act, which permits a railroad to acknowledge insolvency and declare its desire to effect a plan of reorganization without being forced into receivership.

A total of approximately 25,000 miles of line is involved in the list of larger carriers that have sought relief under the amended bankruptcy bill. Several smaller roads also have taken similar action, so that the total mileage of the country now planning reorganization is around 45,000.

First among the Class 1 roads to take advantage of the act was the Missouri Pacific. The others, aside from the Rock Island, include the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Frisco and Akron, Canton & Youngstown.

U. S. Leather Trade Strong and Active

The upward trend of hide and leather prices is continuing. United States Leather Company has recently advanced prices of union and oak backs 2 cents a pound, bringing them to 33 and 34 cents a pound respectively. The lows this year were 20 and 21 cents a pound so that total advances amount to 62 per cent to 65 per cent.

United States Leather has no large supplies of leather on hand, and the first of this month stepped up its tanneries to full operations. The tanning process, however, is a long one and it will be some time before increased wetting of hides makes itself felt. Demand is continuing strong. Early this year the company's operations were cut down as low as 27 per cent of capacity.

Light native cow hides sold Tuesday at 12¼ cents a pound, an advance of ¼ cent from previous sales, and it is now reported that the Hormel Packing Company has sold its June hides at 12½ cents. This company closely follows the lead of the big packers.

June hides are also of better quality than the May take-off. Early this year light native cow hides sold as low as 4½ cents a pound.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½%
Stock Exch			
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾	1¾	3
Bar silver	36¼c	35¾c	27¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	¾@1	¾@1	1½
4 to 6 months	1 @1½	1 @1½	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅛@ ¾	⅛@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	1⅛@1
6 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅛%	⅛%	1½%
Short bills	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	1⅞@1⅛
3 mos bills	½	½	1⅞@1⅛
Bar gold	122s 2½d	122s	122s 8d
Bar silver	19¼d	19¾d	16 11/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3½	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6½
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
Amsterdam	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	4.38
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Cables	$4.12¾	$4.05¼	$4.8665
France—franc	.0482	.0471½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1672	.139
Italy—lira	.0637	.0624	.0526
Germany—mark	.2838	.2796	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1550	.1550	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0358	.0358	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1845	.1812	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0182	.0179½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0068½	.0068	.129
Holland—florin	.4921	.4832	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2000	.2000	.1749
Norway—krone	.2100	.2055	.268
Poland—zloty	.1350	.1350	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0372	.0370	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1048	.1023	.193
Sweden—krona	.2133	.2090	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2374	.2321	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0160	.0160	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2935	.2860	*
Shanghai—dol	.3650	.3585	*
India—rupee	.3100	.3040	.3650
Japan—yen	.2562½	.2525	.4984
Java—florin	.4825	.4800	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4981	.4994	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4800	.4725	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3137½	.3077	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0899	.0800	.1196
Chile—peso	.0606	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1925	.1925	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.5450	.5400	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9125	.9000	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

British Unemployment

LONDON, June 8—Registered unemployed in Great Britain on May 22 totaled 2,582,879, compared with 2,697,634 on April 24 and 2,776,184 on May 23, 1932.

London Interests To Exploit Mining Areas Down Under

Million-Pound Company to Develop Metal Mines in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Important plans to develop copper, silver and lead mines in Central Australia, gold leases in Bendigo (Victoria) and gold mines in South Africa have been announced by Dr. Herbert Basedow, chairman of the Central Australia Silver, Lead & Copper Mining Company. It is thought that these proposals will lead to the extension northward of the North-South transcontinental railway which now has its terminus at Alice Springs.

Dr. Basedow, who is the well-known explorer and anthropologist, has traveled extensively into the interior of Australia and he was formerly a geological expert attached to the Mines Department in South Australia. His knowledge of mining conditions and potentialities in the center of the continent has given unusual significance to the scheme for further exploitation.

London Capital Invested

Dr. Basedow states that the main field for development will be the Home of Bullion mine at Barrow Creek, containing copper, silver and lead. Negotiations with London capitalists have been completed, and a promise has been given that smelting works will be erected at this center. One of the first steps the company will take will be to ask the Federal Government to continue the construction of the transcontinental railway to Barrow Creek. Dr. Basedow went to London in 1931 to negotiate for capital and the project has influential backing. The 12 gold-mining leases in Bendigo are among those recommended by the Royal Commission, appointed by the Federal Government, and the experts included the Commonwealth Consultant on Development (Sir Herbert Gepp), and the chairman of the Council of Scientific Research (Dr. James Stillwell).

Dr. Basedow points out that for the transfer of the Home of Bullion mine at Barrow Creek and the Bendigo leases to London interests the promoters have worked on the basis of a £1,000,000 company. Of this capital £275 000 will be earmarked as working capital, and the Central Australia Silver-Lead & Copper Mining Company will receive 100,000 fully paid £1 shares. In addition, the company will get from the Bendigo group 50,000 £1 shares, paid up to their par value. A leading London metallurgist has estimated that the initial expenses for working the propositions will be about £160,000 and the money will be available immediately.

New Smelting Process

Dr. Basedow states that the erection of smelting works at the Home of Bullion mine will have a far-reaching national effect upon Central Australia as it would promote modern transport facilities, including the extension of the North South line. A recent cablegram from London explains that the new smelting process admits of copper smelting on the spot and that carefully calculated costs show that copper can be handled in London at the unprecedented cost of £12 a ton based on 15 per cent ore.

"This is reassuring news," says Dr. Basedow. "The company's mine has a body of ore 25 feet wide and averaging about 15 per cent in the oxidized zone, and 55 per cent at a depth of 200 feet. The new company will be known as Minerals Consolidated (London) Ltd. In addition to operating at Barrow Creek it is taking an interest in ventures in South Africa. Before long, perhaps, we shall be embodied in a larger merger possessing certain interests in some of the most productive gold mines of South Africa."

Parker Rustproof Sales Advance Sharply in May

DETROIT, June 8—May was the third largest month in point of sales in the history of Parker Rustproof Company, manufacturers of rust-rustproofing compounds, according to G. E. Luke, sales manager.

A total of 480,000 pounds of Parker products were sold during the month, Mr. Luke said. This compares with 220,000 pounds during the like month of 1932 and 320,000 pounds during April this year.

Dividends

Merchants & Miners Transportation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Nova Scotia Light & Power Company, Ltd., Montreal, declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable in Canadian funds, placing it on a $3 annual basis, compared with $4 previously, payable July 3 to stock of record June 17.

D. C. Heath & Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 28.

National Trust Company of Toronto, Ontario, declared a quarterly dividend of $2, placing the stock on an $8 annual basis, payable July 3 to stock of record June 20.

Federated Department Stores declared a dividend of 15 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

Canadian General Electric Company, Montreal, declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis, compared with $4 previously. Regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the preferred was also declared, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Bucyrus-Monighan Company declared a dividend of 22½ cents on the Class A stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Loew's, Inc., declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 17.

The Chase National Bank, New York, declared a dividend of 35 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

L. S. Starrett Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred stock, payable June 30 to stock of dividend June 19.

Celanese Corp. Raises Prices

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The Celanese Corporation of America today announced an increase of 5 cents a pound in Celanese yarns, effective immediately. The increase applies to all deniers.

London Bank Urges General Devaluation of Currencies

Reflects Opinion of Reginald McKenna—Necessary for Restoration of Gold Standard—Thinks Big Powers Can Learn From Smaller Nations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 8—"Widespread devaluation of currencies" as part of a plan for a concerted restoration of the gold standard is urged on the World Economic Conference by the Midland Bank in its monthly review published here today. The review reflects the opinions of Reginald McKenna, chairman of the bank and former Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The bank believes that though world conditions latterly have been growing more chaotic, they are also more propitious for the success of the conference. It expects the World Economic Conference to take steps to bring about an experimental period of exchange stabilization as preliminary to a complete restoration of the gold standard. This could be done, the review indicates, by coöperation between central banks, possibly through concerted use of the British exchange equalization account and some similar fund in America designed to test rates until a position more closely approaching equilibrium is attained.

The review considers the World Economic Conference will try to arrange concerted efforts to raise commodity prices, at any rate, in countries off the gold standard. To this end, the review says, the policy of credit expansion seems generally regarded as necessary.

Considerable agreement, the review adds, exists also on the part to be played by public works. Altogether, in the bank's view, there is a "substantial area of common ground" in the monetary field.

The bank thinks the so-called great powers may have much to learn from the procedure of smaller countries, perhaps with less complex economic structures. Australia and Sweden, named in this connection, have with considerable success grappled with their difficulties during the period of stress. In countries like Britain and the United States, the review adds, it is sometimes difficult to see the wood for the trees.

Urging the great powers at the World Economic Conference not to neglect the hard-won experience of small nations, the review closes with the suggestion that the fable of the lion and the mouse has a pertinent point for such august assemblies.

A Window in Wall Street

Massachusetts, North Carolina

A feature of the National Industrial Recovery Bill which is just coming to be appreciated is that it will bring about equalization in competitive conditions. One example may be cited from the cotton textile industry. For years past the industry has been in flight from Massachusetts to North Carolina. In the latter State industries could escape from restrictions which have given Massachusetts a maximum 48-hour week, prohibition of employment of women and minors after 6 p. m. and a minimum wage law. Under the new bill, however, the better labor conditions in vogue in Massachusetts would automatically come into play throughout the industry. What effect this will have on the relative industrial positions of the two states is as yet uncertain. But the flight will certainly come to an end, and industry will be encouraged to settle down, as will agriculture under the Farm Relief Act.

* * *

Licensing Industries

Assurances are said to have been circulated in Congress that the Administration will invoke the licensing feature of the National Industrial Recovery Bill only sparingly. This feature empowers the President to license business enterprises in order to make effective fair codes of competition, or other labor, trade, and industrial agreements. The hope is that enough coöperation will come from industry to make recourse to licensing unnecessary. In anticipation of such coöperation, there seems to have been no move as yet to create a huge bureaucracy, such as was feared when the bill was first mooted. Apparently the machinery will be nothing like the machinery set up by the War Industries Board. The hope of the Administration seems to be justified in the report that no fewer than 130 trade associations have already aligned themselves for the task of carrying out the requirements of the bill.

* * *

Guaranty of Bank Deposits

Three objections against the insurance of bank deposits amendment to the Glass Bill are voiced in the financial district:

1. If it is necessary, it should be part and parcel of a bank reform measure which would weed out and unify the banking system of the United States under the aegis of the Federal Reserve system.

2. It would be deflationary, as banks would have to maintain themselves in an unduly liquid position, in order to allow for this contingent liability.

3. It would persuade some of the stronger banks to withdraw from the Federal Reserve rather than accept membership of an insurance organization which would include all types of banks.

The House bill as proposed by Representative H. B. Steagall would confer the insurance benefits on all banks. It is more conservative, however, than the Vandenberg amendment, which provides for immediate insurance of deposits up to $2500. There is a feeling in the financial district that, in view of this insurance feature, which is said to be opposed by the Administration, bank reform will be held over till next session.

* * *

Stock Market and Business

An illustration of the statement made in this column that the stock market is anticipating rather than realizing business improvement is forthcoming from a tabulation given in the Journal of Commerce. The general level of stock prices, as measured by this journal's index of 687 stocks, advanced by approximately 45 per cent during April and May. In the same period the level of commodity prices as measured by the same journal's index rose by only 13 per cent, while the level of general business activity advanced by 27 per cent. The prognosticator would be rash who attached any undue importance to these comparisons. For the real point is that the advance has already been sufficient to give promise of attaching the body economic to another self-perpetuating circle of causes and effects away from depression. The connection is being established by two links. One is the upward move in wage scales and employment opportunities. Another is the increase of buying power available to agricultural labor. This latter comes out of prices, not wages; and the extra buying power can be gained only by the increase in agrarian prices relatively to factory prices. If they both went up simultaneously, the farmer would be no better off, at least in respect of his command over city goods. But the price rise since March has been as favorable to the farmer as the price fall in the previous three years was unfavorable. Standard Statistics says, indeed, that the farmer's purchasing power has been improved by no less than 30 per cent.

* * *

The French Standpoint

Leadership in pressing for immediate exchange stabilization may be expected from the French. France is the leading country still on the gold standard. It is apparently determined to stay there. But, in spite of all the clamor in Paris, nobody knows better than the French that their ability to stay on the gold standard is dependent to a great extent upon the quick settlement of the pound-dollar dispute. The French will undoubtedly argue against any formal recognition of the present depreciation of the dollar. In this respect they will be lined up with the British. For any such recognition would leave the franc overvalued in terms of the old dollar. But they might even accept a differential in favor of the dollar as the price of exchange stability.

* * *

Rocketing Prices

An interesting summary of indices of stock prices in different groups is published by Standard Statistics. From the year's low to last Saturday, 351 industrial stocks and 33 rails had approximately doubled in price. The biggest appreciation in share prices was in auto tire corporations (tripled), leather corporations (quadrupled); meat-packing corporations (tripled); sugar corporations (almost tripled). The slowest were utilities (50 per cent up); chemicals (60 per cent up); foods (less than 60 per cent up); oils (about 66 per cent up); chain stores (about 66 per cent up); shoes (about 75 per cent up).

* * *

American Woolen

The upturn in the security markets since March has been attended by an unusual demand for low-priced issues. Some people have an idea that they can get more action from such purchases than from high-priced stocks. There is no reasoning in the preference, just a feeling; but, as a result of it, some surprisingly narrow spreads have developed between preferred stocks with substantial back dividend accumulations and common stocks of the same companies. For instance, American Woolen $7 preferred, which carries back dividends amounting to about $43 a share, has been selling around 47, while the common has advanced to around 12.

* * *

A Word for the Theorists

"The abstract thinking of the world is never to be expected from persons in high places; the administration of first-rate current transactions is a most engrossing business, and those charged with them are usually but little inclined to think on points of theory, even when such thinking most nearly concerns those transactions." — Walter Bagehot, "Lombard Street."

H. B. E.

American Dollar Goes Down Again In London Market

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The American dollar depreciated in afternoon trading today to $4.13¼ to the pound. Thus the pound sterling reached its highest value in dollars since Great Britain left the gold standard.

Market men were at a loss to explain the abrupt movement. Yesterday's bank close was $4.05⅞, and thus the quotation represented a depreciation of 7⅜ cents in one day. It was believed that selling emanated from New York.

The exchange market was sensitive, with irregular movements out of proportion to the business done. There were some covering orders which helped in a temporary slight recovery in the dollar in the afternoon, but at the official close the rate was $4.10¼, and in subsequent dealings the downward movement continued.

The British pound appreciated also in relation to the French franc, moving to 85.68 francs.

PARIS, June 8 (AP)—The United States dollar closed at 20.90 francs today, off 34 centimes from yesterday's quotation, and the lowest rate since the United States left the gold standard.

In trading after the Bourse closing the dollar was driven down still further to 20.80 francs. Active selling from London was an important factor in this movement.

Worcester Bank Reorganization

Plans for the reorganization of the Worcester Bank & Trust Company were related yesterday by State Bank Commissioner Guy, who told of the selection of seven directors of the Worcester Depositors' Corporation to hold all of the stock of the Worcester County National Bank and affiliated banks and also the stock of the Worcester Bank & Trust Company. George White, conservator for the Worcester Bank & Trust Company, said that the bank had temporarily withdrawn from the Federal Reserve System to convert into cash the stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston which member banks are obliged to hold.

Reichsbank Saves Money

BERLIN, June 8 (AP)—The Reichsbank today announced repayment of the $45,000,000 American rediscount credit, which is due July 1. As a result of the drop in the dollar the Reichsbank saves 30,000,000 marks (currently about $8,100,000).

World Wheat Conference

LONDON, June 8—Improved prospects for spring wheat in United States and Canada this year upset calculations of delegates to the world wheat conference and sent conference statisticians back to work out new restriction requirements.

New Haven Road Has Sharp Traffic Gain

THE impressive turn-about in traffic from that of April through May is indicated by the fact that the New Haven Railroad last month handled a total of 90,218 revenue cars of freight, compared with only 80,117 in April, an increase of 10,101 cars, or 11.3 per cent.

The improving trend did not become very marked until about the middle of May and as a result of gains in the last two weeks of the month the total loadings exceeded those of May, 1932, by 1078 cars, or 1.2 per cent.

The trend of traffic has been just the reverse of that of a year ago, there having been a decline in May, 1932, of 8869 cars, or 9 per cent from April.

Telegraph Merger Awaits Approval Of Railroad Bill

WASHINGTON, June 8 (By U. P.)—Negotiations on the projected $300,000,000 Western Union-Postal Telegraph communications merger await only congressional approval of the pending railroad bill, it is said on the highest authority here.

Passage of the bill, with its clause permitting telegraph companies to merge, will be followed "within a year" by a consolidation, the United Press was told. Both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph favor the merger, blocked heretofore by the anti-trust laws.

The merger has been regarded for years in business circles as logical. It was said in authoritative circles that economies of at least $12,000,000 could be accomplished the first year and at least $20,000,000 by the third year. This program could be carried out, it was asserted, without affecting the 65,000 present employees of the two networks.

Emergency Utility Rates

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—Citing "genuine dissatisfaction with existing utility rates," the Public Service Commission today announced it had decided to establish temporary emergency rates on gas and electricity wherever they are too high. The rate announcement was made at a hearing on schedules of five-upstate utility companies.

New England Trade Continues to Show Marked Improvement

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston in its current "Summary of New England Business" points out that final publication of authoritative indices shows that all the forecasts of better New England conditions have proved to be true.

Completed charts of bank debits depicting general business activity, also production, employment, wages, distribution and prices show increased business activity from the slump caused by the bank holiday.

Final figures show that productive activity in New England during April increased to the levels maintained during January and February. The same is true of employment figures, and now with the labor difficulties in the Massachusetts leather industry adjusted, further improvement is anticipated.

In line with the country as a whole, wholesale commodity prices increased in April for the second consecutive month, the increase being approximately 12 per cent.

The summary further states that New Englanders appear confident that the Administration will adhere generally to sound economic principles and the beneficial effect of the passing by Congress of the Farm Relief Bill, the Securities Bill, together with pending legislation on industry, banking taxation, and other important subjects will vitally affect the future of New England business.

National City Co. To Change Name

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Another step in the program for divorcement of the National City Bank's securities affiliate, the National City Company, will be taken Monday with the changing of the latter's corporate name to the City Company.

The affiliate will also vacate its present quarters in the bank's property and establish a new location at 44 Wall Street.

Formal action by the bank's stockholders to effect the separation is understood to be awaiting final decision by Congress on the Glass banking bill, which contains provisions relative to security operations and security affiliates.

The Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Inc.
(COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS)

issues a

Challenge

and a

Warning!

The oil companies are all fighting desperately for your gasoline patronage. Such a fight is legitimate and for the good of all, when the methods used to get your patronage are kept within proper bounds ● However, it is only fair to point out to you that if you believe the exaggerated nonsense that is now appearing in much of the gasoline advertising you are doomed to disappointment ● These claims about "super-quality"—about "quick starting," "anti-knock," "mileage," "power," etc., are exaggerations that just don't make common sense. Why let yourself be fooled ● In offering you Essolene, this company's new motor fuel, we make no claims ● We do *guarantee* smoother performance for Essolene ● We do remind you that the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Inc., with its thousands of Esso Stations and Dealers will always pioneer in improvements for the public good ● And we state that this organization in making such a guarantee is fully aware of the importance of such a public statement made over its signature ● We stand squarely back of Essolene as a great advance over gasoline—a challenge to all gasolines ● We urge you to try it once—with a tank cleared of other fuels, and we will rest our case on your judgment.

Colored Orange to Prevent Substitution

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AT REGULAR GASOLINE PRICE

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

Essolene

Guarantees Smoother Performance

● Essolene, Esso, and Essolube—the 5-Star Motor Oil, are sold at Esso Stations and Dealers owned, operated or supplied by the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Inc.

The Young Folks' Page

Twenty-Four Hours

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Part III

THE village clock struck 12.

"Let's have a meal to celebrate—bread and butter and cocoa, and two inches of chocolate!" said Ken, and going over to the cupboard he opened the door.

"What's up now?" asked Alec, for Ken was standing still staring before him.

"It's more food," he said, "all sorts of things—a string of sausages, a box of cheese, a tin of pears—" he turned to Alec with a face of utter bewilderment.

"Where on earth have they come from?" Alec asked. "Have you been in here all the morning?"

"Practically," Ken replied, "except for a few minutes when I explored the garden, and even then I never lost sight of the gate."

"Well things can't come by themselves," Alec observed. "This is the queerest affair I've ever heard of. We know for a fact the cottage doesn't belong to anyone, so why, or who—?"

Ken was dragging the things out of the cupboard in a business-like manner. "Let's eat them, anyway," he said. "Here is another loaf, and here are some plates, and a couple of knives and forks, and here are two cups—that's good-by to drinking out of the saucepan!"

The Next Best Thing

"It's all very well to joke about it," said Alec, "but we can't go on like this. It's amazingly fine to have a cupboard that supplies you with everything you want, but things don't happen like that except in fairy tales, and this isn't a fairy tale."

"It's the next best thing," said Ken, cutting the sausages apart and placing them in a frying-pan. "I don't see why we need to worry about it."

"I'm not worrying," said Alec, "but there's one thing certain, from now on this room mustn't be left. We must find out who it is that brings these things, and we must pay for them in the proper way."

"That's all very well," Ken said as he poked the sizzling sausages about, "but you seem to have forgotten that we still have no money."

"Well, no," Alec agreed. "But wages will be paid weekly, commencing on Friday. Today is Wednesday, so we shall have to manage somehow until then."

"It seems to me that our best plan is to be as respectful as possible to Mother Hubbard until we can go to Mr. Fairie and buy food over the counter," said Ken. "It would be very awkward if she failed us before Friday comes round."

Alec lifted his nose into the air and gave a sniff of satisfaction. "I don't think there is any smell to compare with fried sausages," he said. "You seem to have the knack of doing them too, brown all round, and not black on one side and white on the other. Mother Hubbard is a wonderfully thoughtful lady, she has actually remembered to give us a tin opener. I rather fancy some pears, don't you?"

They sat down on each side of the table as before, and while they were having their meal discussed the new and thrilling job they had undertaken. Mr. Donaldson, the architect, had shown Alec some sheets of plans he had got out for the designs of the porches. Each porch was to be individual, but the design for each was to be composed of birds and foliage. The beams above the windows were also to be carved, and a different kind of bird was to perch upon each of the gate posts.

"We shall have to work from sun-up to sun-down," said Alec; "in fact, I don't quite see how two people will ever get it done in the time, but Mr. Donaldson seemed to think it would be all right. He asked how long it had taken you to do the magpie, and when I told him he nodded his head as if he was quite satisfied. We are to work in his shed; he has got the wood there already, and was very pleased when I told him we had our own tools."

A Kindly Country

During the afternoon Ken went for a walk to collect wood for a fire, and Alec remained on guard. It was sweet, old-fashioned country, a rise here, a dip there, and little brown-roofed farms with barns and haystacks clinging to the fields as if their roots were buried deep in the soil. The few people he met walked slowly as if they had plenty of time, and the animals looked gentle and happy as if they were well cared for.

Ken felt buoyantly happy. This, he thought, was a place in which he could do his best work, a place where the very atmosphere was kindly and peaceful, and where no one rushed you or pushed you or told you you were not wanted. What a wonderful string of events had occurred since, weary and hungry, they had dragged themselves into the village less than 24 hours ago!

When he reached home he found Alec scrubbing away in the scullery with a brush he had found and their last piece of soap. The door into the sitting-room stood wide open and he assured Ken that he had never taken his eye off it. To prove it he opened the cupboard which revealed no fresh surprises.

"I hope you haven't offended the old lady," said Ken. "Whatever happens we must keep in with her until Friday."

He lit the candles and commenced to trim the wick of the lamp in order to get the very best use from it. There was still plenty of oil, but they must take no risks.

The evening closed in quickly; clouds had gathered, and a wind blew in the trees. The logs that Ken had brought in burned brightly, and the two boys made seats of their rugs and squatted in front of it.

"Very soon we will have a couple of really jolly chairs," said Alec, "a proper little fender, and—" he broke off suddenly, and raised his head.

"Listen!" he said.

Discovery

From inside the cupboard there came a tiny noise, a scratching sound as if a mouse were stirring about among some paper.

The two boys sat stiffly upright looking at one another.

"Open the door," Ken whispered.

Alec rose to his feet and gave the handle a pull. At the same moment a gust of wind blew a piece of paper into the room and scattered the ashes from the fire about the floor.

Alec gave a quick gasp. "Who are you?" he said.

From out of the cupboard there emerged a little woman, her hands full of parcels, her bright eyes smiling.

"There now!" she said, "You've bin and gone and found out!"

"But—" the boys began.

"I'm Mrs. Fairie," the little woman explained. "I cum through the back of the cupboard wot opens into the garden. You'll excuse me, young gentlemen, but I was in the shop yesterday when you said you wos hungry, and I'm one as can't stand the thought of a body being without food. I didn't think as you'd hear me, you must have quick ears."

"Then you are Mother Hubbard!" said Alec.

"Is that wot you calls me?" asked the little woman. "Me and my man used to live here once so I knew about the secret way in. It's a very old place, and someone must have had it made as a way of escape, I suppose, though what they should want to escape from I don't know."

She set the parcels down and was turning toward the cupboard when Alec stopped her.

"Mrs. Fairie," he said, "we shall never be able to thank you for your kindness, but after Friday we'll be able to make it right with you. If we hadn't had that food yesterday I don't know what we should have done. You've been a sort of Fairy Godmother to us."

"I don't want your thanks nor nothing," said the little woman; "it's give me a bit of pleasure, that's all." And with a sudden movement she jumped into the cupboard and was gone.

The boys stood gaping after her.

"Talk about a fairy story!" said Alec. "Mother Hubbard, a Fairy Godmother, and a Prince in the shape of a Magpie! What more could you want?"

He picked up a log from the floor and dropped it onto the red ashes, and it threw a thousand diamonds up the chimney.

(The End)

A Family of Boy Scouts

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Australia

IS THERE any family in the world which can equal or surpass the record of the Dillon boys of Melbourne, Australia? This family consists of five boys, all of whom are Boy Scouts and all members of the same troop.

A great event in the lives of the two eldest boys, Holman and Max, will occur this year. They are going to the other side of the world to take part in the great Scout Jamboree. Both have seven years' Scout service to their credit. Holman is an active worker in a most worthy effort known as the Port Melbourne Scout Settlement, a club where boys of the poorer class can get together for mutual improvement. This fine movement, led by Rover Scout Graham Taylor, is meeting with most encouraging success, and at present about 90 boys are enjoying the privileges of the settlement. The second Dillon boy, Max, has a splendid record of Scouting service and holds the distinguished decoration of the Wood Badge, presented by Lord Baden-Powell.

The photograph attached herewith was taken recently at the Gilwell Park Camp in the Dandenong Ranges, Victoria. Needless to state, the boys of Wesley College Troop, to which the Dillons belong, are proud of this unique quintet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Five Dillon Boys, All Members of the Same Scout Troop, Form a Unique Quintet.

Cycling Through France

A 1500-Mile Tour in Three Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

FIFTEEN hundred miles on bicycles in three weeks lay behind Douglas Deeks and Ross Wilson when they rode home on noon into the yard of the Quaker Student Hostel.

From Geneva to Marseilles on the Mediterranean, their road swung northwest to Bordeaux near the Bay of Biscay, through Tours, Orleans, Paris and back to Geneva across the Jura Mountains.

"Aviators don't know what gaining altitude means," Douglas insisted as he settled into a deck chair in the garden.

"Nor headwinds," Ross agreed. "That minstral outside Marseilles—!"

"No wonder Cæsar's ships cracked up sometimes. As for cobblestone pavements in French villages—! We'd pump up a long hill, expecting to coast down the other side, but a village would straggle across the road all the way down. It was the same going into Marseilles. They had made the street of round boulders, trusting to time to wear them flat. There hasn't been enough time since the Middle Ages!"

"Those bicycle paths leading into Paris were a relief," Ross put in. "We went all the way round without a puncture until we were within 20 miles of home."

"You'll have to hurry with your showers if you're going to be in time for dinner," Mrs. Ridpath, director of the Hostel, reminded them.

At the long table two faces, tanned and reddened by sun and wind, were the center of attention. Gradually the complete story of their trip came out, and snapshots taken en route were produced.

Douglas and Ross are Canadians, graduates of the University of Toronto. They have been studying in Geneva, and took off for their bicycle tour in France during the Easter holidays.

Hills are "whistlers," when they go up too steeply. The best "whistler" came when Douglas and Ross reached the highest point on their trip, at the Gluring Pass in the Jura Mountains, almost home. They "whistled down" from an altitude of about 4000 feet, to the level of Lake Geneva, a drop of 3000 feet in less than 10 miles.

Another high point was near the start of the trip, between Grenoble and Marseilles. It was the Col de la Croix Haute, almost 4000 feet high. It led down to Marseilles at sea level, after some "walkers" in between.

From the Juras and Alps, the long road led to the Pyrenees, whose snow-capped peaks were in sight south of the Carcassonne-Toulouse stretch. Some of the peaks were in the small mountain country of Andorra. The rest were in France and Spain.

Except for stops of a day in Marseilles and Bordeaux, and three days in Paris, the wheels were kept rolling. High spots, from a sightseeing standpoint, were Mediterranean port towns, medieval towns such as Carcassonne, Angoulême, Sisteron and Poitiers. From Tours to Orleans, through the valley of the Loire, they passed through the château country.

The two boys arrived at Geneva exactly three days after rolling out of the Porte d'Italie at Paris. Trains do the distance in ten hours, but riding trains, Douglas and Ross say, is "pour les enfants."

Word Juggling

Can you take those who bore the ark of the covenant (in seven letters) and change it, by rearranging the letters, into what you do when you continue steadily in any course.

Now change the "p" to a "d" and make long steps when walking.

Now change the "t" to a "p" and make insects that weave webs.

Now change an "s" into an "a," and make a word meaning "heartily approved or commended."

Now change the "a" to a "p" and make utensils from which one drinks water at the well.

Now change the "s" to a "t" and make another word for "stumbled."

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

The better way of mounting photos, covers, cards, stamps, 3 styles. "Regular" for covers and larger snapshots, "Junior," with row margins, for smaller snapshots, blocks, single stamps. "Transparent," clear as ice, the newest idea for stamps, etc. Regular and Junior styles in Black, White, Gray, Tan, Red, Green—100 to the pkge.; in Gold or Silver—60 to the pkge.; transparent style—100 to the pkge.

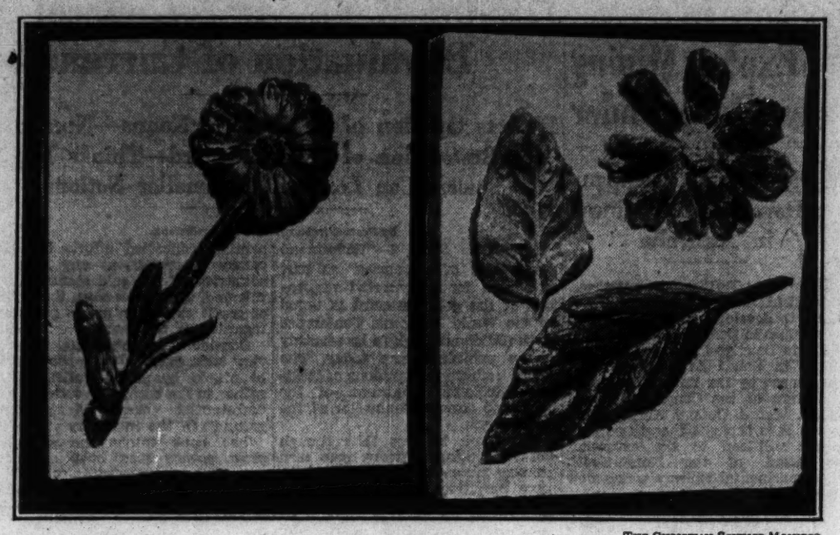
At your dealer and 5c and 10c stores or send 10c for package and samples.

ACE ART COMPANY
BOULD STREET READING, MASS.

HIKING

is but one of the many experiences of camp life that develop courage, reliance, and resourcefulness. The camps advertised in The Christian Science Monitor provide many wholesome experiences for boys and girls. Among these camps, there is a choice of location, rates, and special features.

Look for the camp advertisements Mondays, on the Children's Page, and Thursdays, on the Young Folks' Page.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reproduced Photographs of Two Plaster Tiles, Showing Flower and Leaf Models in Bas-Relief. The Models Are Finished in Natural Colors, Artists' Oil Colors Being Used.

The Craft Shop ◆ *Things to Make And Do*

A Novel Project in Plaster

Conducted by
HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

A WHOLE book could be written about working in plaster. It becomes, as one gets into it, one of the most interesting of pastimes and there are so many things that can be made with this medium.

However, only one particular project will be described in this article. It is a new project, and I think you will get a great deal of satisfaction in working it out. Nobody expects anything like perfection at the first attempt, but with study and practice, there is no reason why any boy or girl should not in time obtain splendid results.

The material used is common plaster of paris. It can be bought at any hardware store. Plaster of paris is about the most accommodating medium to work with you will ever find. It is one of those things that will "hurry" for you. You don't have to wait for results. Mixed with water it can be poured in a minute and hardens in half an hour or less.

In this article I am going to describe how to make actual models from real flowers! You wouldn't think that you could make a plaster model from a fragile thing like a flower—but you can. I was doubtful about it, too, when I first got the idea. And the first method I tried didn't work at all. But the next one did. And here it is.

Wooden Frame

First, make a small wooden frame to hold the wet plaster. Any small pieces of wood, say an inch wide and ¼ inch thick will do. With these make a frame (really a box without top or bottom) by nailing four of them together. It can be any size, but 4 inches by 5 or 5 by 7 is about right.

Lay this on a flat board. To insure freeing the mold, you had better shellac the frame on the inside. Paint it just before you make the mold with a thin coating of olive oil. (Almost any oil will do, if not too thick.)

We will make a model of some flower, wild or from the garden. Simple flowers give best results, like cosmos, daisies, pansies, petunias and the like. Big blossoms like petunias, roses, and so on will not do. Although I think a beautiful model of a rosebud could be made.

Remove the blossom from the stem by clipping just below the calyx. And separate the stem from the leaves. They are easier to handle in this way. All these must be treated to a coating of the olive oil, too, to prevent the plaster from sticking. Paint it on with a water-color brush.

Now you are all ready. Mix about three-quarters of a pound of the plaster with about a cupful of water. The mixture should be about as thick as a gravy, easily stirred about. You will have to work fairly fast as plaster sets in a few minutes. Stir the lumps out with a flat stick.

Now pour the wet plaster into the frame. Next, at the upper corner lay in the blossom, face down. Press it into the wet plaster with a little stick so that the whole blossom is making an impression. Practice will decide this point, but the idea is to have the blossom set deep enough so that the resulting model will look like the flower itself.

Now add the stem in the proper place by laying one end on the edge of the flower. Add the leaves and press all these down into the wet plaster, but not too deep. If you press down too deeply, you will get undercuts; that is, the plaster will lap over the stems and leaves. You cannot get a good model from a mold with any undercuts.

Let the plaster set for half an hour or so. The flower and leaves can now be removed as the plaster is hard. A small knife blade will get them free, and they can be pulled out. If your work has been done carefully, you will have a pretty good inverted bas-relief of your flower in plaster.

Next comes the handwork on the mold. Maybe there are little air holes. Plug them up with some newly mixed wet plaster. Rough places in the mold can be smoothed with a knife held like a pencil. It should be pared or scraped very carefully as plaster cuts easily.

But the important thing is to get out all the undercuts. These are little places that would cause the plaster to break when a model was taken from the mold. Looking down into the mold, if you see any places that seem to be cut under, take your knife blade and pare around so that the wet plaster poured in will not be locked in when hard.

The mold must dry. If you are in a hurry dry it out in warm oven after the gas has been turned off. Next, paint it with a coat of shellac. Don't put on too much. This is to give it a smooth coat and keep the plaster from powdering. And also to allow a coating of oil to be applied when making the model.

Plaster Tile and Bas-Relief

What we want is a plaster tile with a bas-relief of the flower. So we put our mold into another wooden frame.

If it sticks in getting it out of the first frame, just pry the frame apart; it can be nailed up again.

The new frame should project above the face of the mold half an inch or more to allow the making of a tile of the proper thickness.

Oil the mold and the sides of the frame. And now pour into it some wet plaster, newly mixed, for the model. After an hour or so it is safe to remove the model from the mold. Take off the frame. The mold and model can be coaxed apart by a little pulling.

If the work has been carefully done, there is a fairly perfect bas-relief of the flower on a tile. This is allowed to dry.

Now, plain plaster is not the finish we want. There are several ways of finishing it, but in any event the first thing is to paint it with a coat of flat white. This lays the powder and protects the surface.

This particular flower subject should be finished in natural colors—that is, leave the background of the tile white and paint the flower in color.

Artists' oil colors are the thing for this purpose. You can copy the color, of course, from another flower like the first one. These artists' colors come in tubes and almost everybody is familiar with their use.

If you have no palette, a sheet of glass will do, or the tin cover of a box, especially one enameled white. From these colors all sorts of shades can be mixed. With a little practice you will be able to do quite well, provided you have any natural ability or have had some training.

Oil colors dry slowly, especially the reds, so after you have your tile done in colors to your satisfaction, put it away for several days. It will then be ready for a coat of colorless varnish. The varnish brings out the colors in great brilliance. And I think you will be immensely pleased with this new and novel combination of "sculpture and painting."

For the class in botany, a collection of these colored tiles would be beautiful and valuable. Nearly all wild flowers lend themselves to this treatment as they are generally simple in construction. And a similar collection would also be of great interest to the individual botanist or lover of flowers.

[The Craft Shop appears on the second Thursday of each month, but this month we shall have an additional article from the Craftmaster on June 22. Camping days are at hand, and it is hoped that these articles may be particularly useful in furnishing material for camp projects.]

Shooting the Mail In Austria

THE first regular Rocket Post, carrying about 200 to 300 letters and as many parcels at each flight, has been established between the parishes of Hoch-Trotch and Semriach in Austria.

The mail is placed in water-tight metal boxes to insure its safety in case the rockets happen to overstep, or understep, their mark and come down in a pond or stream. The rockets are then shot into the air at an angle of 65 degrees, pass straight over a high mountain, and having spent their impetus, automatically open a parachute and sail safely and punctually to earth.

It is not a great distance between the two villages—about two kilometers to be exact—but the novel "postmen" are so speedy and reliable that they are meeting a long-felt local need.

Philatelists will be interested to learn that the Hoch-Trocht-Semriach Rocket Post possesses a range of stamps of its own, featuring a rocket being shot into the clouds with the value on one side and the words "Raketenflugpost in Oesterreich" beneath. Being the first of their kind, this issue should be valuable some day.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Anita M. (14), Albany, Mo.—Especially from Austria and Germany.
Irma Z. (15), Leipzig, Germany.
Elly E. (15), Leipzig, Germany.
Miriam C. (16), Tucson, Ariz.
Ruth G. (16), Cleveland, Ohio.

From Boys

Kenneth S. (15), Webster Groves, Mo.—Especially from Boy Scouts in Europe.
Harold L. P. (16), Whangarei, New Zealand.—Especially from India, China, Japan and Newfoundland. Exchange stamps.
Werner P., Hamburg, Germany.

Over 20

Melva N., Glendale, Calif.—Especially from England, Vienna and New York.—Interested in books and travel.
Eileen G., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Celia E. G., Wichita, Kan.—Interested in children, kodaking and sewing.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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Four units; separate programs. All land and water sports. Swimming in warm waters of Cape Cod Bay. Arts and Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Horseback riding. Guest House. Golf. Winter School.
FAITH BICKFORD, Director
Box M Brewster, Mass.

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Fun, and happiness are in store for girls who come to this Maine coast camp, Boothbay Harbor. 70% return yearly. Sailing, aquaplaning, riding, dancing. Arts, nature, dramatics. Juniors, seniors, Bungalows. Near-by farm. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. G. R. BRANCH, 102 Merrick St., Worcester, Mass.

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The doorway to nature's playground where love and happiness abound. Camp for little children from infancy to teens. Swimming, riding, dancing, creative arts. Separate nursery unit of unusual character. 9 miles from Wilmington School under same management. Catalog MRS. ELLEN Q. SAWIN, P. O. Box M-293, Wilmington, Del.

CAMPS for BOYS and GIRLS

If you wish to learn how you can afford to send your boy or girl to a high-class New England camp this year address Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bucher, Peekskill, N. Y.

PINE KNOLL for Girls
OSSIPEE for Boys

Stepping Stones
For Boys 4-12 and Girls 4-20
23 miles from Boston. All outdoor sports. Dancing, dramatics, handcrafts, nature study, trips to places of interest. Swings, slides and sand table for younger campers. Short ride to beach. Reduced rates. Write for Bulletin. Edith L. Capen, North Scituate, Mass. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

SEE Also Monday
Children's Page
for Advertising
of Camps

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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A Private Camp for Girls 7-19
Londonderry, Vt. 1700 ft. elevation. All sports. Varied program. Comfortable equipment. Rate $12.50 a week. Catalog.
Mrs. Herbert M. Lorenz, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vt. Camp Kenterhill for Boys, Keswick, Ont. affiliated.

The Mail Bag

The following letter to Mr. Shumway and his answer will be of interest to readers of this page:

Wilmington, California

Dear Craftmaster:

I want to tell you how much we enjoy your articles. We became much interested in the article of Feb. 9 about the loom, and asked Father to help us make it. He looked it over, and became so enthused he decided to enlarge upon the idea and make one that would weave a simple pattern. He also decided to make his out of aluminum. The finished product hasn't emerged yet, but plans and parts are accumulating, even to lots of bright-colored yarns to suit the fancy of a six-year-old daughter.

There are large looms on display in our stores, and we have watched the operators, seen the finished work, priced threads, and had an altogether grand time learning about something which we had not thought of as within our financial reach—for one thing.

My seven-year-old son wants the potter's wheel which you covered so well in the March 9 issue, and has collected everything but the tin box, which we seem to have difficulty in finding.

My thought in having these things is to direct my children's activity to constructive work during the summer vacation months, thereby keeping them happily at home.

During our discussions, my son brought forth the idea that he would like to make a sundial. He can handle a coping saw, and I believe he could make one of wood, covering it with a coat of paint. Of course, an older child would cut one from metal, and maybe he could, too. I suggested to him that we write to you, hoping you might have some suggestions to offer, or it might make a good problem for your column.

We are all your interested readers, and know your work is worth all the effort put forth. Mrs. J. B.

Dear Mrs. B—:

I am pleased that you have found so much enjoyment in the Craft Shop Column. All the projects have seemed interesting to me and I felt that others would like to make them, too.

It is not necessary to have a tin box for that potter's wheel; any round box will do. A cheese box, if not too large, will answer the purpose. In this case, it should be greased on the inside before pouring in the plaster.

You will get lots of fun in making and using looms. There is really no limit to the fine things you can make, once you get the knack of weaving. As a matter of fact, on the larger looms, you can make excellent cloth suitable for clothing.

The sundial can be made of wood. I have one in my yard and it looks well and tells the time fairly well. The top is about two inches thick and 15 inches square. This is made by gluing or nailing two boards of an inch thickness together. A column to support this can be made of a piece of wood four by four. Planed wood, of course, makes the best-looking article. The column can be secured to a base with wood screws.

The gnomon can be made of thin wood, too. I have just repaired my own and I used some whitewood ¼ inch thick. I nailed a little vane or fin on the back to support it. You will have to get the correct angle for your gnomon before it will tell the time. I would suggest copying this angle from a gnomon in your vicinity. The angle varies, of course, according to the longitude and latitude. The dial can be set at high noon when the sun casts no shadow. This dial can be painted white and the lines and hours black. It is a good plan to use black waterproof ink. In this way you can use a ruler and get straight lines. The whole can be varnished over to protect it.

Thanking you for you interest in the Craft Shop,

The Craftsmaster.

Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I should like to receive letters from boys of my age, (14) from any part of the world. I live in southern Wisconsin and am very interested in nature study. I am collecting cocoons of some of Wisconsin's large silk-spinning moths, and am also interested in animals and birds and in the grafting of trees. I am a Boy Scout of the First Class and attend the Christian Science Sunday School. In June I am graduating from Junior High School. My favorite sports are swimming and hiking. I am hoping for many letters and will promise to answer them all.

James B.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

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20th consecutive season. Personal interviews in New York, Philadelphia, Boston. Salt water sports, sailing, riding, music. Camp Viking for Brothers 3 miles distant.
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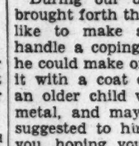
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Limited enrollment. Selected group of girls. Expert supervision. Individual attention. Complete modern equipment. Land and Water Sports. Horseback riding. Musical instruction. Tutoring. Junior, Intermediate and Senior camps conducted separately. Counselor Training class for older girls. Inclusive fee. Open for Adults Aug. 31 to Sept. 16.
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Woodcraft, swimming, ponies, pets, studio, shop, gardening, farming, tennis, free riding, canoe trips. Fee $160 for season. Brownies 8-9 years. Pioneers 10-16 years. Free Booklet
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Eastern Representative: John B. Poore, 5 Dillaway Street, Wakefield, Mass. Telephone CRYstal 1389
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Tariff Experts Urge Retention Of Present Plan

State General Multi-Lateral Treaty Is Impracticable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7—In response to a Senate resolution of last January, the United States Tariff Commission has submitted a voluminous report covering 10 years of America's foreign trade with every important commercial nation and containing a recommendation that America adhere to its old policy of unconditional commercial treaties. This recommendation runs counter to President Roosevelt's plan for reciprocal tariff treaties.

The commission's report was submitted to the Senate some time ago, but details have only recently begun to become public. The report is signed by Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, head of the commission, whose recommendations appear to be basically opposed to the policies of Mr. Roosevelt on tariff matters. The statistical material in the report was made available for the American delegation to London before it sailed last week.

The commission recommends that "the bargaining should be as far as practicable on the basis of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment." This is the policy to which the United States has adhered.

A second recommendation is that even should bilateral tariff agreements be negotiated by the United States, "Congress should by law extend the concessions so made, immediately and unconditionally," to all other countries. This represents a warning against a series of bilateral tariff treaties, such as were advocated by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in his pre-London discussions of tariff policy.

As to the proposal for a general multilateral tariff treaty, the report declared such an arrangement unworkable.

"It must be remembered," the report says, "that tariffs are so complicated that multilateral bargaining on individual articles must be regarded as impossible; no multilateral bargaining can be envisaged unless the nations can agree on some simple formula applicable to all tariffs."

If the President wishes to undertake a world-wide tariff bargaining treaty, the United States must be prepared for a horizontal reduction, the report indicates.

"For multilateral bargaining, if that be desired, the law should authorize the President to proclaim a geenral reduction in all tariff rates within certain limits (e. g., a uniform 10 per cent limit) if he finds a sufficient number of other countries willing to do the same."

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club sketch.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 NBC, Résumé of National Open golf tournament.
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller," sketch.
8:45 NBC, Talk, Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor; Rudolph Ganz, pianist.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Poets in Song and Story."
5:15 NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
5:45 NBC, Genia Fonariova, soprano.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Sunshine Dinner Club, with Billy B. Van.
7:15 NBC, Countess Albani, soprano.
7:30 Salute Program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Polly Moran; Rudy Wiedoeft; Benny Krueger; Leo Carrillo; Bob Hope; Katherine Perry.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:15 Two pianos and soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6.15 Orchestral Cup series.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 "Clara, Bee and Eda," vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans; Do Re Mi trio; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:30 Talk by James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, "Novelty Rhythms."
9:00 CBS, "Wayfaring Men," sketch.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd, soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, National Open golf tournament résumé.
6:15 CBS, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 "Timely Topics" talk series.
7:45 Carl Moore's Merrymakers.
8:00 Recordings by Pablo Casals, 'cellist, and London Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold" recital.
8:45 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Stage Show Presentation.
9:30 Phil Romano's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry, Black River Giant," sketch.
10:15 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Maud Rooney, soloist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—John McGonigle, tenor.
5:15 Lou Broderick's Orchestra.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH ensemble
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 "The Vagabond Baritone."
6:30 WHDH Ensemble.
6:45 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 WHDH Ensemble.
8:30 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War program.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Vocational Opportunities for Girls."
10:00 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC program.
4:30 p. m.—Anniversary and commencement of Browne & Nichols School.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ; records; shop news.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Mount Holyoke Gifts Total $98,539 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 8—Mount Holyoke undergraduates, through their student scholarship committee, raised $4114.12 during the current financial year.

This committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Louise Gilbert of Mount Vernon, N. Y., organized store benefits, tea dances, sales of candy, pictures and stationery, and received the profits from special benefit performances given by the faculty, the Mount Holyoke Employees Association and the Skinner Coffee House. Gifts totaling $98,539.99 were received by the college during the year; $22,153.69 of this was contributed by alumnæ, the remaining amount being made up of bequests and restricted and unrestricted gifts from friends of the college.

Special scholarship funds also were contributed by the Alumnæ Association and Mount Holyoke Clubs in Chicago, Syracuse, and Hartford. Other projects benefited by the generosity of donors include a fund for the construction of an English House. Gifts totaling $2095.40 were received toward this fund this year.

Relics of Indian Canoe Found in Scobie Pond

CONCORD, N.H., June 8—Remains of what is believed to be the water-soaked hull of an Indian war canoe, and said to be the third specimen ever discovered in New England, were brought to light, according to officials of the New Hampshire Department on Fisheries and Game, during the seining of Scobie Pond in Londonderry early this week.

Verification of the discovery has been given by Dr. Wallace Nichols a collector of Indian relics and for more than 25 years a student of Indian customs.

It was decided to present the relic to the Manchester Historical Society for preservation. It is believed to be not less than 200 years old and presumably hewn from a white pine.

Miss Ruth Dawson Wins Bacon Lecture Contest

The $40 first prize in Boston University's annual Bacon Lecture contest has been won by Miss Ruth Dawson of Milton, a student in B. U.'s School of Education, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the University, announced last night. Irving L. Ricker of Lynn and William E. Sawyer of Ludlow, Vt., were tied for the $25 second prize, which will be divided among them.

The contest is based on the annual Bacon lectures, established by Mrs. Robert Bacon in 1926, in the name of her son, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon. Students are eligible to submit essays regarding some phase of the lecture subject matter. This year Prof. Warren O. Ault, head of the college of liberal arts history department, delivered four addresses on "The American Constitution and the Liberal Movement in the Eighteenth Century."

Jobless Get City Work On Greenfield Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., June 8—Important parkway and recreation projects are being advanced here, largely through the services of men who are on the welfare list of unemployed. Bear's Den road, leading around the mountain toward Poet's Seat, has been widened and given a rock surface and a stone wall has been built along the lower side, while a new highway has been built up to Poet's Seat from High Street.

The municipal swimming pool at Nash's Mills has been doubled in size, a new sandy beach 250 feet long has been built, with concrete platform, extending to a diving board, and a stone retaining wall 500 feet long built on the north bank.

Two More Schools Picked For Preparing Librarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The library committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has approved Emory University in Atlanta and the University of Georgia in Athens as two of the 18 institutions of the South now designated as offering accredited courses to prepare librarians.

Dr. J. Henry Highsmith of the North Carolina state department of instruction, and chairman of the library board, cautioned schools not to undertake to establish a department of library science unless the financial resources and library facilities would amply warrant the undertaking.

Sir Josiah Stamp Finds Weakness In Democratic System

DURHAM, N. C., June 7 (AP)—Sir Josiah Stamp, distinguished British economist, analyzed the democratic form of government today and said one of its weaknesses is a lack of adaptation for coming to a decision upon economic problems.

The noted Briton, chairman of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, member of numerous scientific societies, and the British representative in 1929 on the Reparation Commission's Committee on German currency and finance, was the commencement speaker at Duke University. "We have taken upon ourselves as a philosophy of government the various democratic forms and we find by experience that democracy has certain demonstrable weaknesses," he said in his prepared address.

"It is excellently adapted for dealing with all problems that do not deteriorate by waiting or while we discuss them or suffer from the very process of discussion, and is suited to settle matters such as the questions of religious and civil liberty, national and local expenditure, and many of the features of social life. But it is not well adapted for coming to a decision upon economic problems," he continued.

The speaker described the modern economic machine as framed to deal "with definite elements of human psychology and judgment. For England and America to be more successful in the long run in business, it is therefore essential, not so much that their people be better business men, better economists, or better technically equipped as that they must have yet more character, more stability, and more moral purpose in life."

Committee Reports To Remove Stone

Removal of Judge Arthur P. Stone from the office of justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex is recommended by a majority report of the Joint Legislative Committee on the Judiciary filed today. The committee divided, 10 for removal, five dissenting.

The committee found that Judge Stone, "as set forth in the prayer of the petitioner, while acting as an attorney at law and as a fiduciary officer appointed by the Probate Court, did knowingly, willfully and fradulently misappropriate certain funds intrusted to his care as such officer.

The report held that by "his misconduct as a fiduciary officer appointed by the Probate Court, and by his misconduct as an attorney, Judge Stone has forfeited public confidence and is therefore unable and unworthy to properly serve the Commonwealth in the high office of justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex.

The minority report finds that "the so-called misappropriations found in Probate Court were in fact not misappropriations but were charges for services performed.

Utilities Group Advised Of $3,000,000 Bond Issue

Petition of the trustees of the Boston Metropolitan District for approval of a $3,000,000 bond issue was taken under advisement by the public utilities after a hearing in which no question was voiced.

Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, said in a statement: "The issue of $3,000,000 in bonds by the Boston Metropolitan District, at a net interest rate of 3¾ per cent, if approved by the Department of Public Utilities, will save the taxpayers of the 14 cities and towns in the district and the car-riders of the Boston Elevated Railway about $100,000 annually.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

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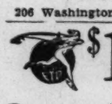
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NEW YORK

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

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Luckey's Semi-Annual Sale of Toiletries
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YOU WILL FIND
Quality Groceries, Meats, Fresh Vegetables and Fruits for Your Summer Meals and Picnics at Right Prices at the
B. & M. Pure Food Market
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Permanents from $5.00 to $10.00
Shampoo and Wave, $1.00 and $1.25
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Free Parking to our customers in rear of our building.

Everything for your summer meals and picnics at the
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for Good Work
Phone 4501
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Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
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That Better Hard Coal
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IF IT is insurable we write it, in fact, we write all forms of Insurance with the Oldest, Largest, Safest Multiple Line Insurance organization in the World.
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Cor Franklin and North Streets
FRED FRANK JACOB SCHULZ

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 EAST AVE., SAGAMORE
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
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9 to 12:30 1:30 to 6
Evenings by appointment. Glenwood 4419

FIRE and AUTO INSURANCE
25%—Savings—25%
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
CLINTON AVE. S. at Court St.

DELICIOUS LUNCHES
35c 50c 60c 70c
Delightful Dinners 50c, 75c, $1.00
Prepared and served by American women.
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE

FOR SALE
23 GREENVIEW DRIVE
Vicinity Highland Park; pleasant, well-planned home, in quiet neighborhood; high elevation; large living room with circular bay; sun parlor with arched casement windows; open fireplace; master bedroom; double garage; lot 50x120; improvements paid; price very low at $10,500. Call Mr. Whitney with J. E. GOUTREMOUT, Realtor; Main 4610.

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WE DELIVER
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Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
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Our Specialty—moderately priced
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RYE, N. Y.
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ALWAYS THE BEST
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COAL CEMENT
SAND FOR PLAY BOXES
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
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Frocks for All Occasions
Cottons, silks and chiffons
Linen and handkerchief linen suits
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FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
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Garage
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Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

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For care of the hair, hands and face
"Lido" Permanent Wave, $6 or $10
Courteous, Personal Attention
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QUALITY CLOTHES
SINCE 1871
Sole Agents for the Nettleton Shoes
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NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

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SUITS
And all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

THE WALLACE STORE
is filled with Newness and the most unusual Values we have ever known.
Come and SEE for Yourself!
THE WALLACE CO.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

SILVER CREEK

Lake Shore Restaurant
Delicious Home Cooked Food
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Electric Refrigerators
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KING
STORAGE WAREHOUSE Inc.
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Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
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Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

UTICA

Coat Clearance
Women's Spring and Summer Coats are now divided into several big groups, for immediate clearance. Furred and tailored styles, coats of WELLS Standard Qualities—all reduced. Investigate the savings!
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.
UTICA, NEW YORK

FURRIERS SINCE 1857
FURS
Should Be in Storage Now
Modern cold air vaults—Ask us about our new lower rates—
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UTICA, N.Y.

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the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
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INSURANCE
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SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
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Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

The Fashion Center of Utica
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MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
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CHEVROLET
ANY CAR—ANY SERVICE—ANY HOUR
HUGHES—FRENCH
MOTOR CORP.
1801 GENESEE STREET Phone 2-1164

S. ABBASS
GROCERY STORE
BIG SAVINGS
QUALITY and SERVICE
1030 GENESEE STREET

Daily Features

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Stomach ("A Reader," who implores us to remind public speakers that the word is not pronounced *stummick*)—Will the folks who insist that the endings of words are not important, please defend this? *Stum'-uk* (first *u* as in *up*, second clipped as in *circus*) says Webster's.

Present perfect and past tenses (Miss B. M. S.)—The correspondent writes:

> It would be fine if you could persuade people that "he has come" sounds better than "he came" etc. The latter form can be used correctly with a time modifier, but not without, I believe.

"He has come" is in the present perfect tense, the tense that "connects a past occurrence with the present time, either as continued up to the present moment, or as having results or consequences bearing on the present moment" (Jesperson: "Essentials of English Grammar").

"He came" is in the past (or preterit) tense, the tense that "refers to some time in the past without telling anything about the connection with the present moment" (*ibid.*).

Commenting on the past tense, Curme ("Syntax") says:

> It is used to represent an act as done . . . in time wholly past at the present moment, although it may have been performed only a few seconds before; but if this tense is employed, the time of the act must be stated accurately or indicated clearly by the context, so that the idea of indefiniteness or generality is entirely excluded.

The same authority says of the present perfect tense:

> The present perfect tense represents an act as completed at the present moment. . . . Although the present perfect is no longer a present tense, it still preserves much of its original meaning in that it is usually employed when the time is felt as not wholly past but still at least in close relations with the present: "My brother *bought* two hats this morning," but "My brother *has bought* two hats this week," since the speaker feels that the period in question is not yet closed.

Those who have been using merely "he came" for "he has come" have now, of course, no excuse.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES COMPANY
INCORPORATED
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Popular Demand Has Brought Them Back
Dorothy Dodd
SHOES
MacRAE & GRAPOTTE
"In the Arcade"

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

"Say It With Flowers"
FROM
THE FLOWER SHOP
Switzer & Huntington
Formerly with
F. A. Bennett & Sons
116 ARSENAL STREET Phone 4125

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Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
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L. A. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Dresses, Coats, Millinery, Lingerie
We will consider it a privilege to show you what we truly consider a remarkable collection of the latest and best in apparel for women.

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Telegraphed to all parts of the world
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS INC.
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Branches—New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Rye, N. Y.

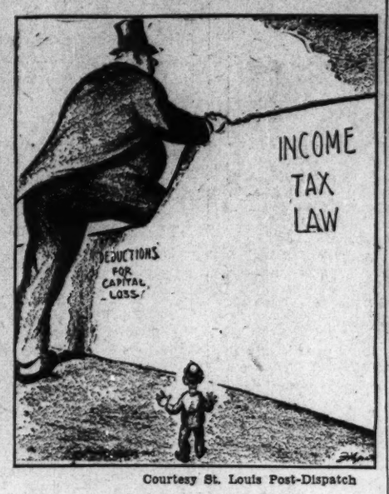
YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy New York Evening Post
Yes, Sir, Cherries Are Ripe!

Courtesy Cleveland Plain Dealer
Only a Few More Beans to Plant!



Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch
An Out for the Big Fellow

Courtesy Omaha World-Herald
"Move Over"

Courtesy New York World-Telegram
The Wrong Kind of Life Preserver

Courtesy Amsterdam Telegraaf
Hitler—All Right for Carnival, but for Daily Use This Coat Suits Me Better After All.

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCIAL

"Put a little buttah in a spidah,"
Said a Boston grocery man;
But I'm from the Middle West—
Mine's just a frying-pan.

What They Say

Future of the Car

"We know now that until cars are built to run forever, or human nature forgoes its desire for change, there is a limitless future before the automobile, and it is destined to lead America on to the greatest prosperity the world has ever seen."—*W. S. Knudsen.*

A Lady

"The attributes of a great lady may still be found in the rule of the four S's—sincerity, simplicity, sympathy, and serenity." — *Emily Post.*

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

WE ARE not here to play, to dream, to drift—
We have hard work to do and loads to lift,
Shun not the struggle—face it—'tis God's gift.
—GOETHE

In Lighter Vein

Correct

Teacher: "What happened in 1483?"

Student: "Martin Luther was born."

Teacher: "Correct. What happened in 1487?"

Student (after long pause): "Martin was four years old."—*El Paso World News.*

Paper'n All

"Was that sandwich quite fresh that you sold me just now?"

"Quite, sir. Each one is wrapped in transparent airtight paper."

"I wish I'd known."—*Lehigh Burr.*

The Test Case

Brush Agent—"Does that dog bite, Madam?"

Madam—"We've just bought him and so I don't know. Come in and we'll see if he does."—*Pathfinder.*

Looking Ahead

"Fancy you not at your only daughter's wedding! Where on earth were you?"

"Looking for a job for the bridegroom!"—*Smith's Weekly.*

The Wrong Set

He: "Do you like the four Mills brothers?"

She: "Oh, I love them. Especially the red-headed one who plays the harp!"—*Sun Dial.*

Humorist

Amateur Mountaineer: "Where are the other two?"

Guide: "They've gone wiz the other guide a different way—no sense in putting all ze eggs on one basket."

Beaten

A cyclist was boasting about his abilities as a rider. So strongly did he hold forth that the landlord of the village inn challenged him.

"Look here," he said, "I warrant that you can't ride up and down this street till the church clock strikes six."

The cyclist looked at the clock. It was 5:15.

"Done!" he said, and started. After a time he shouted to some villagers who stood watching in amazement, "Has the church clock struck yet?"

"No," came the answer. "It never does."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Dud

For months he had been her devoted admirer. Now, at long last, he had screwed up sufficient courage to ask her the most momentous of all questions.

"There are quite a lot of advantages in being a bachelor," he began, "but there comes a time when one longs for the companionship of another being—a being who will regard one as perfect; whom one can treat as one's absolute property; who will be kind and faithful when times are hard; who will share one's joys and sorrows—"

To his delight he saw a sympathetic light in her eyes. Then she nodded in agreement.

"So you're thinking of buying a dog?" she said. "I think it's a fine idea. Do let me help you choose one!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Affected

The electricians were making some repairs on the local school.

Schoolboy: "What are you doing, mister?"

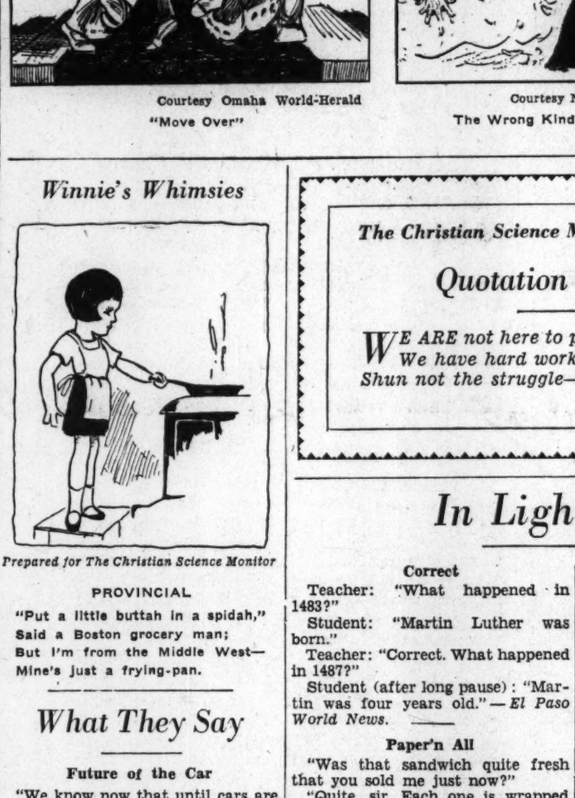
Electrician: "Installing an electric switch."

Boy: "Well, I don't care. Our family is moving today, and I won't be going to this school any more."—*N. O. Public Service.*

One Method

I wish I were an acrobat,
It would be such a treat
I'd never find it difficult
Again to make ends meet.
—*Pearson's.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I met the Boss after school today and he asked me if I wanted a job—
Of course I wiggled my tail and said "Yes" and he gave me his books to carry—
Then he and Tubby played catch going home—
But I think I had the best job—
Anyway, I got some nice smiles from several of the neighbors and that made me feel pretty important—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

104

She glanced toward the door as her daughter approached and began to put on her coat. She asked her where she was going and if the maid had asked if she could have the evening off. If so she added, I am determined that I shall have a quiet evening at home

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

An amphibion plane—
can land on either water or land.

The biggest feature—
of the Chicago World's Fair 1893 was the Ferris Wheel, invented by G. W. Ferris.

Panama hats—
are made from the young leaves of the jipijapa plant.

Yugoslavia's shaving—
record was won by Job Richauser, who received a gold medal for removing a beard in 30 seconds.

11,700 parks—
in cities throughout the United States are valued at more than $2,000,000,000.

Brevities

Punch: "The modern poet never receives justice in this country," declares a critic. We regard this as a tribute to our forgiving nature.

San Francisco Chronicle: Daylight saving means little. What we need is some means of saving after dark.

Des Moines Register: A brass tack factory at Madison, Ind., has doubled its production schedule, dispelling any fear that Mr. Roosevelt would run out of ones to get down to.

Humorist: "Nature is an original artist," we read. That is why she so often scorns to copy the pictures on flower seed packets.

Detroit News: A combination clarinet and saxophone has been patented in London. And yet one hears it said that science wastes its time.

Toledo Blade: Hitler is surprisingly slow in making a move toward adopting a shorter dachshund.

Philadelphia Inquirer: If it's true that men milliners have been designing most of the hats recently, they've certainly been playing some trick on the women.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

AFTER the day's business, a woman stopped into one of those cheerful California markets whose open fronts and riot of colored fruits and vegetables beckon the wayfarer to replenish a pantry. The woman had $31 in bills neatly clipped together in her purse, but she used only loose change in purchasing.

When she arrived home she found a large vacancy in the change purse where the bills had been. The money was to have paid her rent and supplied her for several days besides. She hurriedly retraced her steps to the market to inquire of the Japanese boys who work about the counters whether they had found it. She knew about where she had dropped it—in a very conspicuous place on the walk near the strawberries. But her hope was undaunted.

Somewhat excited, she approached one of these boys with her question. He asked how much she had lost and details of the denomination of the bills.

She answered promptly, and he handed her the packet of bills just as she left it.

She was overjoyed and wished to give him $5, whereupon he drew away smilingly and said, "No, no. Japanese policy, ma'am."

She explained that it would make her happier to share just this little bit with him, but he emphatically refused. She did not know which one had found it, and she looked imploringly about, only to find them all smiling. As a last resort, she turned to a pretty little Japanese girl, only to have her reply, "Why, the money is yours! Why should we take it?"

And so it is that the writer's first experience with these natives of California is a grateful recollection of simple honesty.

Restaurants

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON : TEA : DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. at BEacon 7914

Henry's
A meal with Henry Thiele
23rd and Washington

125 Sixth Street
IRELAND'S INC.
"Where the Food Tastes Better"

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
319 Washington St., nr. 6th

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 43RD STREET
152 WEST 44TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon, 45c
7 Course Dinner, 65c
OPEN SUNDAYS

Jane Davies Restaurant
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Pickwick Cafeteria
A reliable eating home for those who are accustomed to better food enriched by careful preparation.
DOWNSTAIRS 44 COURT STREET
11 to 2:30—5 to 7:30 Except Sundays

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Warning for the Conference

WITH the World Economic Conference now close upon us, a word of warning ought to be addressed not merely to governments but to those hosts of sectional interests which lie behind governments and will undoubtedly endeavor to make their voices heard.

It has to be kept clearly and firmly in view at the outset that it is the purpose of this conference not to benefit exclusively the United States, or Britain, or France, or Germany or any other country, but all the countries; and that no happy conclusion can be hoped for unless each government is prepared for some apparent sacrifice in the general interest, and resolutely sets its face against attempts by domestic wire-pullers to deflect its judgment.

Exactly what is meant by these words may best be illustrated by certain attempts to influence opinion in Great Britain. The case of Great Britain is chosen precisely because in some respects she is less open to these influences than any other country; her tariff is a low tariff; she has free-trade traditions, and has not yet developed a network of strongly organized industries accustomed to seeking special tariff privileges from governments. If therefore, even in Britain—lately embarked upon a policy of moderate tariff protection—the forces that make for the evil of excessive economic nationalism are seeking to make themselves felt, it is probable similar forces will be far more demonstrative and dangerous in other countries which have long been committed to high protectionist methods.

In regard to the British Trade Agreements with Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the Argentine, some British industrialists already have put forward claims—whose validity, it should be added, the Government has refused to recognize.

These agreements have been regarded in Britain as an attempt to allot to various countries a specific share of her trade on mutual terms. Their aim is to provide "islands of safety" (in the words of the preparatory commission of experts for the Economic Conference) or "elements of order in the midst of disorder"; to insure that, in a certain sphere at least, trade shall not be strangled by economic nationalism. The hope is that the small sphere of trade insured by these agreements may be converted into a vast sphere insured by world-wide agreements at the conference.

Now the point of concern at the moment is that these agreements were made possible, not by increasing tariffs, but by decreasing them on a very wide range of articles. They represented, so far as Britain was concerned, a movement from a low tariff system to a lower tariff system. The immediate result was a chorus of hostile criticism from the interests which considered themselves adversely affected by reduced protection.

Not only did individual trades express their grievances and find ready champions in a section of the press, but a powerful representative body known as the Federation of British Industries, in registering its protest, said:

> In regard to the concession made, as far as can be traced up to date, only one industry was consulted as to the demands put forward by the foreign governments concerned.

And the secretary of another influential body, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, wrote to the responsible minister in the Government:

> It appears to some members of my council that we have been too ready to give up our tariffs, and that our complaisance may make foreign nations regard our tariffs as a watchdog which does not bite but can be quieted with any small sop.

It is to the lasting honor of the British Government that it has absolutely refused to accept such a view of the functions of a tariff, and that it has not felt it to be its duty to "consult" the sectional interests of each industry when making an agreement in the general interest of several countries.

One cannot blame individual industries for seeking the means to attain their own prosperity, nor governments for thinking it their first duty to protect their own nationals. But in this crucial moment for the trade of the world, every government ought to realize that the interest of its own people dictates that it should think in terms of the larger whole, and turn its back upon sections which cannot appreciate the far vaster issues at stake.

Avast, Sir Galahad!

SIR GALAHAD was a pirate! For seven years a heroic conception of Britain's gallant crusader has kept watch over the portal of the Seamen's Church Institute at 25 South Street, New York. And for seven years swivel-gaited knights of the soojy pail and slice bar have gazed with affection and admiration upon this exalted survivor of the days when marlinespike knighthood was in full sail.

Then a well-meaning lover of sea lore, long on its genealogical trail, emerged the other day with the startling disclosure that South Street's noble guardian had been taken from the privateer brig Galahad out of Marblehead nearly two centuries ago. Sir Galahad was a privateersman—a lawful one, to be sure, as its letter of marque attests—but a rollicking, sea-roving plunderer, nevertheless. Long and loud are the broadsides of laughter chorused by barnacle-backed transients of Twenty-five South Street. What if Sir Galahad is only a figurehead—wooden countenance, wooden stride?

An old chart that fairly crackled with Treasure Island intrigue, said to have been drawn by one Capt. John Fisk, master of the brig, furnished the clue to the piratical "past" of the institute's noble (or ignoble) legacy. John Fowle, at the Sign of the Sun, in London, is reputed to have been the wood carver who conceived the Marblehead effigy whose mailed fist was perverted by greedy sea rovers into a symbol of might instead of right.

Many an itinerant visitor at the seamen's haven may wonder slyly whether the nautical genealogist has completed his quest. Was Sir Galahad a success as a pirate?

With a resoluteness characteristic of his namesake, the church institute's one-time privateering doorman maintains an unflinching countenance, a steadfast poise. Folks on New York's water front will have their laugh. But when the hilarity has subsided, Sir Galahad will still stand watch above the admiring gaze of South Street passers-by.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis

SYMBOLIC of the American tradition concerning opportunities was the career of Cyrus H. K. Curtis. In his successful rise to fame and fortune is seen proof that the American tradition is no mere myth. Alger and other writers of boyhood have excited the youthful imagination with stories of achievement in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Here is a story actually lived which outrivals any bit of fiction.

Cyrus Curtis was typically American. Born in Portland, Maine, of humble Yankee parents, he learned early that the road to success is not an easy one and that the overcoming of obstacles merely strengthens one for the next task. He also learned, as one of his biographers has said, that "the current coin in business, and the only coin that is consistently current, is character."

In all his business dealings, and especially in the selection of men to work under him, this thought appears to have been foremost. He carried the ideals of his youth into the business world with him, and these ideals were reflected in the high standards he set for his publications.

John Ruskin once said:

> I believe the first test of a truly great man is his humility.

With this for a criterion, Mr. Curtis can be classed as a great man. In spite of his great wealth and fame, Cyrus Curtis remained humble. Mr. Curtis credited the success of his organization to the men he gathered around him, and his policy always was to get somebody for a job who could do it better than he.

Starting as a newsboy with a capital of 3 cents, Mr. Curtis saved enough to start a small paper in Maine, lost this enterprise in a fire, went to Philadelphia at twenty-six, helped launch an agricultural weekly, established as an outgrowth the Ladies' Home Journal with Mrs. Curtis and later Edward W. Bok as editor, eventually bought the Saturday Evening Post, and with George Horace Lorimer as editor built its circulation from a few thousand into the millions class. Altogether the career of Cyrus Curtis points to the power of character, humility and industry.

King Coal Declines to Abdicate

SPECTACULAR developments in hydroelectric power generation and transmission have long captivated the popular imagination and fascinated the engineer himself. There is something epic about the electrical transfer of energy from falling water in the hills to far-distant factories and homes.

The utilization of "white coal" is a cleanly affair. In plant settings and process it is much more picturesque than burning black coal to make steam to drive boxed-in generators which outwardly reveal little or nothing of their enormous power concentration. It is not surprising, therefore, that the vision of rains harnessed to do the world's work has led so many people to believe that hydroelectricity is or should be nature's free gift to mankind. The fact that large-scale water-power development generally costs much more in investment for a given plant capacity than does steam-electric power production is insufficiently appreciated.

Notwithstanding the handicap of being obliged to buy fuel, the modern steam boiler and turbine installation produces electricity at remarkably low cost when it is well loaded with work. Steam boilers and turbines are now so large and efficient that they enable the fuel-burning plant to reap the full benefits of mass production. These generally bring both coal and labor costs down to pretty small fractions of a cent per kilowatt hour generated at the plant.

Developments in furnace design have resulted in the manufacture of boilers individually capable of delivering hundreds of thousands of pounds of high-pressure steam per hour to the turbo-generators, and these last often exceed the larger sizes of water-wheel units in capacity. Some of these furnaces or combustion chambers are large enough to inclose a moderate-sized dwelling house. Advanced technical methods have been adopted and marked progress has been achieved in the automatic firing of coal and supply of air to mechanical stokers.

The result is that in spite of its greater complexity of design and multitudinous equipment, the large steam plant still dominates electric power production in most sections of the United States. The combined capacity of public utility fuel-burning plants producing over 100,000,000 kilowatt hours each in 1932 in this country was 21,905,581 kilowatts compared with 8,773,051 kilowatts for the hydro plants.

Disturbing though oil engine competition in the industrial power field is to some utilities, this type of power unit has not yet displaced the steam turbine on any very large scale in the central station field. Fuel oil is making considerable headway as a substitute for coal, but the latter is still the backbone of steam-electric generation. Interconnection of electric systems has complicated the problem of power plant development, besides facilitating useful interchange of energy; but thus far old King Coal sits firmly on his black diamond throne in the power industry.

Detective Stories

THAT many great men spend their leisure hours reading detective stories has long been widely known. Mr. Stanley Baldwin has never concealed his fondness for the Sherlock Holmeses and the Trents of fiction. But now it appears that some learned men spend their leisure hours in writing them.

Mr. G. D. H. Cole, who is reader in economics at Oxford, writes in collaboration with his wife widely read detective novels. Dr. Alington, who has just resigned the head mastership of Eton, also relaxes himself by producing this kind of fiction; while Mr. J. C. Masterman, a tutor of Christ Church, Oxford, and a well-known historian, has recently written a detective story concerned with happenings in his own university.

This is a development that might justifiably be made the occasion for national rejoicing. If books must be written, there is a lot to be said for getting them written by thoughtful people. Particularly is this so when the book in question happens to be a detective story. For the detective novel falls into two classes, one of which is extremely undesirable.

A large proportion of detective stories consists of tales that are indistinguishable from those in the crime news of the tabloid press. They are a tissue of homicides, robberies, and ill-doings of every conceivable description which their authors wallow in without the slightest artistic justification.

There is, however, a small number of detective stories whose object is far different from mere sensationalism. These emphasize, not the details of the crime committed, but the ingenuity of the problem set the detective and the reader, and the skill with which the solution is worked out. Their interest is primarily intellectual, like the interest of a game of chess.

It is in the hope that they will popularize this kind of story instead of the other that one welcomes into the detective field the learned scholars of Eton and of Oxford.

The Industry Control Bill Passes

SECOND only to the still-pending conflict over economy, the Roosevelt Administration seems to have won its hardest fight in the Senate's expected acceptance of the industrial control measures in the National Recovery Act.

Opposition to the proposed coöperative regulation of industry was rather slow in developing, but when it struck it struck hard. Action of the Senate Finance Committee in eliminating the licensing features and penalties from the bill left only an empty shell until these were restored.

The opposition did not come from the quarter from which it was chiefly expected. It was not the embattled consumer who arose in wrath at the prospect of paying moderately higher prices for goods as his contribution to recovery. But the National Association of Manufacturers declared itself vastly disturbed over the provisions intended to assure to labor a participation in the fruits of recovery through wage rates and hours of work.

Mr. James A. Emery, general counsel of the association, told the committee the bill "means the virtually immediate and complete unionization of all labor in all industry and the closed shop." What it does is to provide that every trade association code approved under the act shall recognize the right of employees "to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing" and shall rule out the use of employment contracts which forbid the worker to join a union or require him to join a company union.

One may grant that these clauses undertake to settle rather peremptorily a large and seriously debated question, but a broad section of industry evidently is willing to settle it on a basis of recognition for the rights of unionization which organized labor in America long has claimed.

This appears in the fact that the control bill has the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, presumed to be the most widely representative body of industry in the nation, and in the report that 130 trade associations already are prepared with tentative agreements under which it is said 3,000,000 workers will be reëmployed by October 1, many others will receive wage increases and in some cases reduction of hours.

Such a spreading of activity is too good a prospect to be lightly given up. Moreover, it represents something which is vital to the sound working of this new industrial régime. If the benefits of the National Recovery Act are to prove genuine and lasting, they must be distributed equitably among capital, labor and the consumers.

It has been seen at long last that the business firms composing a staple industry need a more effective organization among themselves than the antitrust laws hitherto have permitted. Supervision over price policies by the President and the Federal Trade Commission in the interest of the consuming public has been provided for. If the management of industry is permitted to organize more tightly for its bargaining with the public on one hand and with labor on the other, it seems only reasonable that the rights of labor to organize for collective bargaining shall be increasingly recognized.

Editorial Notes

A nonpeeling wall paper is said to have been invented by a German. The amateur paperhanger who is attempting to strip the wall before applying new paper will probably think this is nothing new.

Although Hotchkiss & Co., one of the world's great munitions firms, announced a 60-franc dividend for 1932 on the common stock, that is one industry one does not like to hear booming.

Reciprocity

MY THESAURUS rested upon the table near the typewriter. Near it a text on English diction, a French grammar, a bundle of scrap paper, the morning newspaper and a bowl of half-wilted yellow bells and violets. The whole was dusty. I glanced out the window and over a stretch of new green toward the hills beyond. I was seeking an idea. It came. Cleaning time! The curtains were dingy: the window was hazy.

A bit of poetry, the last line of "Cleaning Day" by Ethel Romig Fuller, came to me. "Cleaning is creating beauty."

Deliberately I put away the typewriter and an unfinished manuscript.

Just what was it Fred had said to me that morning? Something about a bonfire. He would clean the yard and have a glorious fire that evening. Was it a gentle hint, a contributing idea? I wondered. Worth while, certainly!

With increasing alacrity I cleared the table and dumped everything back into the recess reserved for all my writing and reading. It was my corner in that three-room shelter, a sanctuary I claimed, guarded by what the family assumed was a rule akin to international law. They never invaded the territory. I looked at it askance. I knew its weakness—its chronic crowded condition. Soon I should empty it and restore it to something like a normal corner—but not just now.

The large alcove off the living room, reserved for the sleeping couch and playthings belonging to the twins, was, I decided, the proper starting place. I was a little horrified by the accumulation of so much trash in so short a time. Could it be possible that an alcove could hold so much?

I drew from under the couch two "treasure boxes"—"trash boxes" better called. I emptied one in trepidation.

Clippings, blunt crayons, much-used picture books, a rag doll with its silk-stockinged face all but worn away, confronted me. I fingered the doll pensively. Surely no child could cherish so dilapidated a possession. I put it aside in a heap intended for the bonfire. A toy telephone with the bell all gone, old, half-clipped magazines, bent paper dolls, innumerable boxes, scattered beads, ragged hair ribbons, some disconnected clothespins and scraps of cloth all found their way into the heap. Then I searched box number two with almost the same result, except that it contained material a little more classical—nails and nuts and bent tin, a piece of soap and some salvaged blocks of wood. There wasn't any use in saving all that! When I finished, the boxes looked almost respectable. They were containers again—not just junk heaps!

* * *

And so I went about the day until at noon the telephone rang and an urgent voice asked me to hurry down to fill in as the impromptu speaker at a luncheon. It was a group of women devoted to the interests of children. Would I come? Could I, on the spur of the moment, think of something to say to them, something constructive, worth while, elevating? I could! I could talk on "Cleaning," I said.

Fred and the twins came in for lunch. "It is on the table," I said, and left them staring after me as I started for the street door. "That heap," I informed them, "is for the bonfire. It is a good start. When I return, we will look for more."

Two hours later I was again in the three-room home. I removed my wraps, put them away, and got into my house dress before I observed that the house looked strangely different. There was more room in the corner I called my own. I looked again and held my breath. Several boxes were missing. One contained unfinished or returned manuscripts; another, material clipped and kept for future reference, and another, papers and magazines I still hoped to read. Gone was my badly worn thesaurus which had all but lost its covers. Gone was my scrap paper. Even my battered brief case was missing and several files had mysteriously disappeared.

* * *

Outside the sun was shining. Laughter floated through open windows. I pushed aside the dusty curtains and looked out for a better view.

A heap at the far corner of the yard told me that the bonfire would soon be glorious. Soon the flames would leap skyward and the burning of trash and leaves and weeds would begin.

"Fred," I called frantically. "Where are my things? Where *are they?*"

Through the open door ran two eager children.

"See, mother," they called excitedly. "We've cleaned your corner. It's all nice now. You can have lots of room to work."

"Where are they, oh, where are they?" I groaned. "Not on that bonfire pile? Not there!"

The children sobered instantly. They sensed that something was not altogether right.

"Why, why we thought we were helping," they stammered. "We wanted to help, and it's been such fun. We meant to surprise you. 'Course we can bring it all in again. It isn't burned yet."

Together we visited the would-be bonfire, and together we sorted out our treasures. Here a little and there a little. First a ragged doll was salvaged; then some broken toys found their way into little eager arms. I found my thesaurus none the worse for its visit to the trash heap. Still faithfully it turned its pages for me as I scanned it for the word "reciprocity." Reciprocal I found had several synonyms, but none to equal its full meaning—"done or rendered by each to the other."

So there was very little excuse for scolding. I looked at the armfuls of trash—excuse me, treasures—about to be returned to the three-room shelter and I again had grave doubts about its value. Just what could be done about it?

"Let's sit here," I said, "on this patch of soft green grass to think about it." I began to sort over innumerable manuscripts. Some I knew I should never rewrite. They had all the earmarks of early effort. Still I had worked on them, oh, so patiently and hopefully. Now here was one that showed promise, that still had glimmers of hope in it that it should sometime shine forth on a printed page. I put it aside, picked it up—pshaw! it really had very little merit. I was relentless.

"If I burn this," I asked, "what will you give to Daddy's fire?" No answer. It was hard to decide.

"I think maybe I could spare this," said one twin, hesitatingly, as she put forth a small empty box. The other extended the scrap of soap. "I guess I can get along without this, Mumsie."

* * *

The sun slowly disappeared behind the hills. Still we were dickering. "I'll give this. What'll you give?"

Reluctantly we placed our treasured past possessions upon the fire—all but the papers and the magazines, the thesaurus, a few possibly passable themes, a rag doll, a toy telephone, some lovely blocks of wood and bent nails, and the picture books.

Slowly we turned and with arms full went back into the house. "Next year, maybe, we can spare 'em, but not right now. They're still too near and dear," I explained to Fred, who questioned the wisdom of our sentiment.

Early that evening the flames leaped high—not so high as they might have leaped if all our treasures had been heaped upon them, but high enough to illuminate a dozen themes that might have made me famous had they been saved. "At least we know they have saved us postage," said the very practical head of the house, poking the flames ever higher. I nodded my head sadly. "I spent postage enough on them," I said.

Now the twins are asleep. I can think of ever so many other things I'd like to burn—things always under foot—but no longer can I interfere. Good old thesaurus has taught me the meaning of the word "reciprocal," and from now on I shall respect its meaning.

M. L. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Gold Clause

IT CANNOT be said that President Roosevelt's move to void the gold contract in government securities has had what the French call "a good press." Naturally, Republican newspapers, like the Hartford Courant, protest that the President "repudiates his words as surely as he would have the Government repudiate its obligations to those who invested in its securities." But doubt and dislike of the measure are expressed also in many Democratic and independent newspapers. . . .

What sticks in the crop of the editorial commentators is the word "repudiation." Thus in a long article the St. Louis Post-Dispatch observes:

> A decision to settle gold contracts in paper money should be based on something more than legal technicalities. There is a strong presumption in favor of the enforcement of any contract. It would be difficult for business to function if individuals and governments broke contracts at will. . . .

Another thing that troubles editors in many places is the question why repudiation of the gold clause was necessary. One explanation given at Washington is that it was imperatively needed because of the Thomas inflation amendments. But it had been distinctly promised that Mr. Roosevelt would refrain from making use of those amendments if it were at all possible. Now the two things are mysteriously, not to say inexplicably, mixed together. The net impression is of an official mistake, if not an official muddle. It leaves Uncle Sam in the confused and chagrined attitude of repudiating his own obligations just when he was most loud in denouncing foreign nations for repudiating theirs to us.—*New York Times.*

AND now the amazing President Roosevelt is asking Congress to decree that the gold-payment clauses of all contracts, including certain government bonds, shall no longer be effective.

The rebellious Senator Glass brands the proposed joint resolution as "just rank repudiation." Perhaps, after a manner of speaking, he is right. If you promised to pay in gold, and then pay in something less valuable—in "managed currency"—it does look as if something like repudiation had taken place.

But if, on the other hand, the currency is quite as valuable, and will buy as much and pay as much as the gold would at the time you contracted the obligation, the repudiation is more technical than factual. In terms of goods and commodities and actual values, you give back as much as you got, with interest. What, the debtor may inquire, is there wrong about that? And how can it be right, he may ask, if he borrowed gold worth 1000 bushels of wheat, to compel him to pay back with gold worth 3000 bushels?

Besides, the practice of repudiation of one kind or another has been universal. Germany did it, a full 100 per cent France did it to the tune of 75 per cent. Great Britain did it, about 30 per cent. And other countries more or less accordingly. At home we have had moratoriums. We have had reductions and compounding of debts. We have had such a destructive fall of prices, such losses in industry and business, that everyone's holdings and equities have been shockingly reduced, with multitudes wiped out entirely. Why, solitary and alone in a world of losers, should the gold-bondholder be entitled to stand, not merely without loss, but with enormous unearned increment to his credit?

The purpose, after all, seems to be one of achieving equity, or anyhow a nearer approach to equity than now exists. . . .

Meanwhile, the Secretary [of the Treasury] insists, the gold content of the dollar is not changed; the pledge to maintain currency on a parity with gold is not touched; we are still on the gold standard.

To the nonexpert observer this is all very puzzling. What is not puzzling at all, however is the fact that prices are going up; that as prices go up profits for producers and dealers are returning; that as profits return there is an increase of employment; that with more men at work the effective demand for goods mounts—that, in short, the economic condition of the nation and all its people is steadily improving. — *Omaha* (Neb.) *World-Herald.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Unjust Publicity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer wishes to express hearty commendation of the editorial, "Unjust Publicity," in your issue of May 10, and at the same time to enter a strong protest against another form of unjust and entirely unwarranted publicity perpetrated by many newspapers.

I refer to the practice of publishing the names and locations of the innocent relatives of a person convicted or accused of a crime.

For instance: A trusted officer in some bank in New York becomes a defaulter, is arrested and imprisoned, and in their account of the affair, many (not all) newspapers will record the fact that he has a brother who holds a responsible position with a certain corporation and a sister who is the wife of a highly respected business or professional man with sons and daughters, thereby dragging in the names of several persons who have no connection whatever with the crime and aggravating their grief over the disgrace of a loved relative.

This is a form of publicity that does not in any way serve the cause of justice and is of no benefit to the public.

WILLIAM L. DAVISON.

Springfield, Mass.

Keeping War in Thought

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why is it that we cannot get away from the suggestion of war even in our recreations? I am referring to the news pictures in the movies. If we are not forced to witness sham battles on sea, they come to us from the air. If it is not the military troops of the United States on parade, it is the troops of some other country. It almost looks as though we were going to have to be war-minded regardless.

Where can individuals and groups protest most effectively against this aggressive militaristic spirit?

How much of all this is due to the munition manufacturers? Might not government-owned munition factories silence some of this needless talk of war?

Chicago. ALICE G. BERRY.